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THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Knowledge is power—and the way to keep up with modern knowledge is to read a good newspaper.

Vol. XIV.

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BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, MAY 29, 1913

One Dollar a year.

No. 48

The Veil Lifted From the Balkans

Almost universal sympathy has been extended to the Montenegrins in their brave struggle extending over the last seven months, but a touch of pathos has been added to this sympathy recently at the spectacle of the heroic King bowing to the inevitable and yielding the keys of Skutari, won at such terrible cost, to the combined representatives of the European Powers.

"Why such injustice?" has been the question on all tongues. Why such injustice at the hands of the European Powers who declared their neutrality at the beginning of the struggle? It was at first thought that the Powers had ignominiously yielded to Austria's bluff, but it is now known that it was Italy's bluff as well, and the motive behind it all was religion; at least what is called religion—the church.

A secret agreement between Italy

and Austria Hungary that neither should occupy Albania alone has just come to light and the recent movement on the part of Esad Pasha to make himself King, at the same time promising liberty of worship to all Greek Catholics, was seen to be in line with the wishes of Russia, and to lead ultimately to a fifth, and that a Greek Catholic power in the Balkan confederacy and all five of which, it was thought, would be in a way under the influence of Russia. Hence the plan on the part of Austria and Italy, Roman Catholic powers, Austria mobilizing her troops in the North, Italy having a large army ready to sail from Brindise on the South.

At this juncture the Powers intervened and King Nicholas sacrificed every personal and national ambition for his church and for the things gained by the other allies.

Such is war and diplomacy.

ATTRACTIVE MATTER

Scattered thruout The Citizen, this week, will be found some attractive memorial day matter. We especially call attention to the illustrated poem on our 5th page, and other pictures and poems.

KENTUCKY'S LOSS

On page 2, we are running a short description of the great library of Col. R. B. Darrett of Louisville, which has recently been secured by Chicago University.

Those interested in library collections should read this article. We regret exceedingly that this great collection could not be secured by some Kentucky institution.

THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION

The dilemma into which many of the best women of the country find themselves is fittingly described in an article under the caption "A Woman on The Fence," on page 1. Every woman should read this setting of the problem that confronts her sex.

SHOWING THE FARMER

The farm article on page 7, this week, is interesting as illustrating the attitude of many farmers which has to be overcome before there is any advance in scientific agriculture. Its title is "Persuading the Old Man."

LINCOLN INSTITUTE'S FIRST COMMENCEMENT

NEVER ANOTHER FIRST ONE

Wednesday June 11, 1913, 9:30 a. m. Exercises and demonstrations by students in the various departments. Inspiring music by students and others.

Commencement address by Rev. H. H. Proctor, D.D., of Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. Proctor is one of the most able colored men in America. He is pastor of the First Congregational Church in Atlanta, and has recently erected a fine church edifice, planned and equipped for institutional work. He is a member of the Prudential Committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and has served as Assistant Moderator of the Triennial National Congregational Council. He will give an address worthy of the occasion.

All L. and N. trains on the Shelbyville branch stop at signal at "Lincoln Institute," Louisville and Interurban (electric) cars stop at "Lincoln." Both stations are on our grounds. Those coming by the Southern Ry. take the electric line at Shelbyville. We expect a great crowd. All should bring lunch baskets. Please spread the news as widely as possible.

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WORLD NEWS

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JAPANESE EMPEROR SICK

Emperor Yoshihito of Japan was taken seriously ill, last week, and is reported to be suffering from pneumonia. For a few days his condition was considered serious but he is now thought to be out of danger.

The sickness of the Emperor had the effect of putting in the background the vexed California Alien Land Law question for the time being.

A ROYAL WEDDING

The only daughter of Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany, was married, Saturday, to Prince Ernest August, the youngest son of the Duke of Cumberland.

The wedding was the most brilliant royal occasion that Europe has known for more than a decade, the Kaiser boasting that he would make it a red letter day in the history of his reign. All the crowned heads of Europe were present in person or by chosen courtiers.

KING GEORGE COMMITTED TO PEACE

King George of England, who was a visitor at Berlin, last week, to attend the royal wedding, declared in his speech that it would be his chief aim in life, as it was that of his father, to keep the dove of peace in flight.

ASQUITH TO QUIT

It is creditably reported in Parliamentary circles in London that Premier Asquith is tired of political life and will seek an early opportunity to lay down the burdens of state.

STEAMER STRIKES MINE

The steamer Nevada with two hundred passengers on board, struck three mines in succession, Sunday, in the Gulf of Smyrna and sank, only 40 of the passengers and crew numbering two hundred were saved.

VESUVIUS AGAIN THREATENS

The great central fissure in Vesuvius, the volcano in Italy that has been more or less active for over two thousand years, has opened again and there are mutterings and indications of serious eruptions.

KING CONSTANTINE



King Constantine succeeded his father as king of Greece when the latter was murdered at Salonika.

The crowning fact, the kindest act of freedom is the freeman's vote.

—Whitner.

They are slaves who dare not be in the right with two or three.

—Lowell.

ASKED TO EXPLAIN

The "Manufacturers' Record" of Baltimore, requesting from the Courier Journal a paragraph from a recent editorial in The Citizen entitled, "Development or Exploitation," asks that the editor of The Citizen explain what he means by conservation of state resources and what he means by development or exploitation. But not waiting for a reply, attempts to close the subject by ridiculing the idea of conservation, stating that those who put forth such ideas have not yet developed their mental ability to the point where they can think.

The Citizen would say to the Manufacturers' Record, in the first place, that neither ridicule nor dogmatism is argument or evidence of sound thinking on the part of one who presumes to sit in judgment upon other people's mental processes. But The Citizen does not wish to be accused of using the methods of its critic.

In the second place, if more than a paragraph from our editorial had been quoted or read, our position would have been more easily understood. A second editorial on the same subject closely following the one quoted was sufficiently explicit to give little room for misunderstanding or misinterpretation.

That we were not more explicit in our definition of conservation in the editorial in question was due to the fact that after seven years of the Roosevelt administration and the work of Gifford Pinchot and the long drawn out Ballinger controversy during the Taft administration, we concluded that any reader of The Citizen of ordinary intelligence knew what we meant; and especially the editors of technical trade journals. And our ground for favoring a policy of conservation for the state as well as for the nation was the same as our reason for favoring preventive as well as curative medicine.

We will illustrate: The national government and, just recently, the state of Kentucky are buying up large tracts of deforested and denuded lands, and beginning the process of reforestation. This is curative medicine. It is an admission on the part of the government that there has been devastation and in some cases exploitation. And along with this policy of rebuilding it has inaugurated another policy of preventing the necessity of rebuilding—conservation; that is, the conservation of present unused resources, the using of these resources under certain regulations.

To be still more specific, a year ago the editor was passing through a district in Kentucky where mining had been carried on for a good many years, and was told by a friend, who knew the locality perfectly, that there was the deadliest town in the state, and the conditions among the country population ten-fold worse than when the mines were opened. Asking why, the answer came that the coal was all gone and the timber was gone and the few farmers left, having sold their mineral and timber rights for a song in the beginning and hired themselves out as miners or wagoners as long as they could get employment, were now left to subsist as best they could on the regions left destitute by the capitalists who had gone with their boardings from the state.

The operations in this very district were heralded a few years ago as "development" just as the operations of the multi-million dollar coal corporations in Eastern Kentucky are now heralded. And all The Citizen was doing was to express the fear that like conditions would prevail in these regions.

Let us ask, for instance, what the Elkhorn Fuel Company, reputed to control absolutely three hundred thousand acres of land in Letcher and Pike Counties, proposes to do for the development of that district? Is it going to practice scientific forestry, removing just such timber and only such as should be removed each year because it has reached its limit of growth or has been injured by storms? And will it seek to restock its land in timber each year as fast as the timber is used? Of course the mountains cannot be restocked with coal, but does it propose to regulate the output, or what is more important still, is it willing that the state shall share justly with it in its income by taxation? The activity of the lobby of the coal barons at Frankfort a year ago or more, which killed a proposed bill placing a tonnage tax on coal, is an answer to the last question.

Furthermore, when the coal is gone and there is no more timber on the hills, what does the company propose to do with its land? Will it hold it and control it as the land barons of England do, reducing every occupant to the position of a tenant and not a free holder?

The Manufacturers' Record surely will hardly endorse such a policy as this, but this, in fact, is just what the company is now reported to be doing. No employee within the whole three hundred thousand acres can own a foot of land. And ultimately this land, devoid of its chief value, must revert to the chance purchaser who is left in a worse state than at the beginning, fall into the hands of the government for rebuilding, or be held in perpetuity by the corporation. The latter alternative not even the Manufacturers' Record could presume to think at all possible.

And this is not all. We shall have more to say soon.



Commencement Procession

The Biggest Things

Plan your business, work and household matters so as to be ready to attend these great public exercises—They will do you good.

May 29, Thursday, Foundation School Graduation 2:30

" 30, Friday, G. A. R. Memorial Exercises 10:00

Address to Literary Societies 7:30

Rev. Jas. W. Turner, D. D., Philadelphia

" 31, Saturday, Academy Graduation 7:30

(Saturday there are no school exercises)

June 1, Sunday, Sermon to graduates 10:45

Procession from Ladies Hall 10:15

Address to Religious Societies 7:30

Rev. Oscar E. Maurer, D. D., New Haven, Ct.

" 2, 3, Monday, Tuesday, Oral Examinations

Continued on page five

The Sleep of the Heroes



UNDER the summer sun and stars
And under the winter snow
Our heroes sleep, unvexed by wars,
While the seasons come and go.
Kissed by the dew and gentle showers
And arched by the blue above,
They sleep today 'neath a world of flowers,
Left there by a nation's love.

—Denver News.

UNITED STATES NEWS IN OUR OWN STATE

To Cement Good Feeling—After Thatcher's Scalp—Tarriff Measure in Danger—Currency Reform—Republicans Active—Big Gun Explodes—How Morgan Escaped—Pier Collapses—Remains in Council—West Virginia Strike—Pugilist Killed.

TO CEMENT GOOD FEELING

Plans are being made for the celebration, next year, of the one hundred years of peace between English speaking peoples. And the celebration will be signalized, if the arrangement is carried out, by the placing of a statue of Queen Victoria in Washington and one of Lincoln in London.

JAMES AFTER THATCHER

Senator James who holds Kentucky patronage in his fist at Washington, is known to contemplate the recommendation of a Kentucky Democrat to take the place of Gov. Thatcher of the Canal Zone, who is thought to hold too fat a job to be allowed to stay in the zone until the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific meet.

TARIFF MEASURE IN DANGER

The administration's tariff bill, which passed the House without a serious hitch, is facing the breakers in the Senate, the Democratic majority in that body being so small that if four Democratic Senators stand out against certain features of the measure it can not be passed. There are more than that number that have serious qualms of conscience and may break over the caucus rule.

CURRENCY REFORM

What is thought to be the administration's currency reform bill was introduced in the Senate last week, by Senator Owen of Oklahoma. The Senator will not either affirm or deny that his measure meets the approval of the President, but, that it does, is generally conceded.

The committee on banking and currency is being formed and no member will at all be considered who is not pleasing to the president who is filling the role of party boss with grim determination.

REPUBLICANS ACTIVE

Leaders of the Republican party met in Washington, Saturday, and laid plans for the Congressional campaign of 1914. It was also fixed that the National Committee shall meet sixty days after the adjournment of Congress, and an extraordinary national convention will be called a year hence, whose purpose will be to reform the battle lines.

BIG GUN EXPLODES

A 7 inch gun at Fort Moultrie, S. C., exploded, last Thursday, killing

(Continued on Page Eight)

Langley for the Senate—Testing The Primary Law—Boosters Trip Ends—Surgeon's Knife to Stop Thievery—Bold Plot Disclosed—Post Office Primary—Severe Storm.

LANGLEY FOR THE SENATE

Congressman Langley of the 10th District is being spoken of as a candidate for the Senate to succeed Senator Bradley. The Congressman is said to think that the chances for the Republicans to win in 1914 are good.

W. D. Cochran of Maysville is also being mentioned.

TO TEST PRIMARY LAW

Proceedings were instituted in Louisville last week seeking to test the direct primary law, Chas. T. Gardner asking a mandamus to compel the County Court Clerk to place his name on the ballot as a candidate for the Progressive nomination for Representative. The point in the law to be elucidated is that which debar a political party from nominating a candidate who was a voter of some other party the preceding year. The result of the proceedings will be awaited with a good deal of interest.

BOOSTER TRIP ENDS

The Louisville boosters special completed its circuit thru the mountains, last Thursday. They were a tired lot when their train rolled in home, but united in the declaration that the trip was a great success. They found that the people in the mountains believe in reciprocity, as in some places where they solicited trade for Louisville they were met with "Buy our coal," to which the reply was, "Sure, we will."

EXPECTS TO BE GOOD

A patient in the Newport, Ky., Hospital, who is a soldier and confesses to a robbery at Fort Thomas, was operated on a few days ago by the surgeon whose house he had entered. A tumor was taken from his head and he expressed the hope that the inclination to steal will vanish with it.

This method of making people good is not altogether new, it being claimed nowadays that much of the evil in the world is due either to physical ailments of one kind or another or the want of proper entertainment.

BOLD PLOT DISCOVERED

A plot was discovered, last week, on the part of certain convicts in the penitentiary at Frankfort which, if it had been carried out, would have been one of the most bold and sweeping deliveries of convicts in the history of this or any other state. It seems that two life-men were the leaders and the plan was to make a

(Continued on Page Eight)

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Liberal terms given to any who obtain new subscriptions for us. Any one sending us four yearly subscriptions can receive The Citizen free for himself for one year.

Advertising rates on application.



FAVOR ONE CENT POSTAGE

Sentiment seems to be rapidly growing in favor of one cent letter postage. Postmaster General Burleson is reported to have recently declared in its favor and only awaits the time when he can adjust rates on other mail matter so as to meet the expenses of the department to recommend the reduction in the first class rate. He is said to admit that a large surplus is received off of first class matter.

Senator Burton of Ohio and Representative Barlett of Georgia have introduced one cent letter postage bills in the Senate and the House. These bills call for the inauguration of the new postage rate the first of July, this year. Both these gentlemen have long favored this reduction.

Another strong advocate of the reduction is the former third Assistant Postmaster General, Hon. James J. Hitt of North Carolina.

Mr. Britt is known in Berea and will be here Commencement week to deliver the annual educational address in the Tabernacle, Wednesday afternoon.

THE DAY OF SMALL THINGS.

To stand on a mountain top it is necessary to climb. This has been said before, which only proves its truth. The higher the peak the harder the climb!

Fame is a mountain top. The climb to it is not alone, or chiefly, physical, but is none the less arduous.

Despite the bricks thrown at the United States senate—on account of the character or affiliations of some of its members—it is perhaps the greatest legislative body on earth.

Membership in it is a station that only normal man would wish to hold.

The other day I made up a list of present United States senators, tabulating their educational advantages, early public positions and other like facts.

Most of them were poor boys. While more than half had a college education, many of these had to pay their own way.

Forty per cent have been members of state legislatures.

Now, membership in a state legislature is not considered a particularly lofty station. Some jokesmiths compare going to the legislature with going to jail.

Yet, with the right sort of man, service in a legislature may not only be worthy service, but may be a stepping stone to something higher.

Despite not the day of small beginnings.

One of these senators states in his official biography that he has been "lumberjack, cowboy, clerk and casbar in a store, newspaper reporter, hod-carrier and lawyer."

This recalls a similar statement by the present speaker of the national house of representatives, who says that he "worked as a hired farmhand, clerked in a country store, edited a country newspaper and practiced law."

These men are not ashamed of their humble origin. They are proud of it. They have a right to be proud.

It shows the length of the climb. The man who is ashamed of small beginnings may have a real cause for shame of his smaller ending.

Abraham Lincoln worked as a hired farmhand, clerked in a country store and also served in the state legislature. Has he not made small beginnings honorable?

The Prince of Peace was born in a stable and worked as a carpenter. It is not the depth from which we start that tells the tale.

It is our ability to climb.

THE VALUE OF GOOD TEMPER.

Allen G. Thurman, "the old Roman," gave as the first rule of conduct for a young man about to enter public life this:

"Keep a civil tongue in your head!"

That is a first rule for other things besides public life.

Good temper is a business asset.

The winner smiles. The loser frowns. Don't look like a loser.

A grouchy frightens away dollars as well as friends.

Don't be a grouch. Your tongue is your advance agent. Don't permit the advance agent to ignore your shrew.

There is an old story of a man who was barred from a club because he forgot to say, "Thank you" to a man who held open a door to let him pass. That tale had wide circulation, and it is safe to say, few who read it ever afterward made a similar mistake.

It is a little thing to say, "Please" for a request or "Thank you" for a service rendered, but such little things go a long way in the success of life. It is not so small a thing to hold your temper in a difficult situation, but it goes quite as far. There are people who observe these trifles and remember them either for or against their author.

"Keep a civil tongue in your head!" The essence of courtesy is thoughtfulness for others. It is the Golden Rule in practice.

Learn to put yourself in the place of others and to regulate your words and deeds accordingly.

Being amiable and considerate will finally become a habit.

Every salesman is schooled in speaking civilly. He has to be. The soft answer that turneth away wrath is with him not alone an ethical precept, but a business requirement.

The man who never raises his voice in anger is now counted the ideal business man.

There are those of exceptional attainments who win even with bad temper, but they succeed despite this fault, not because of it.

Let your temper be expended in the energy with which you do things, not in hasty words.

"Keep a civil tongue in your head."

ANTIDOTES.

Have you come close to a cynic and been in danger of shipwreck because of his doubts?

Seek you the young and struggling idealists who live around the corner.

Has a hypocrite infected your soul with nausea and weariness?

Go at once to the honest persons who live nearest you and visit with them.

Does Nero reign violently and cruelly in the world of your labor?

Go outside of that world, for once, seeking those who are of the kingdom of Christ.

Do you frequently meet the devil at the corner of the street on which you live?

Turn into another avenue and walk fast, hoping, and also expecting, that there you will meet God.

For when the body sinks into deep waters we reach out toward something that floats, something to which we may cling.

When flames take hold upon our clothing we seek water, or earth, wherewith to quench them.

When we have swallowed poison we hunt for an antidote while there is yet time.

We do what we can to save the body, and we do it quickly.

When the soul is drowning, burning, poisoned, in danger of life, shall we not do what we can to save the soul?

—Marguerite O. B. Wilkins in the Craftsman.

THE CLEANUP CURE.

EVERY single fly in a house is a danger to the health and even to the lives of the occupants. People do not realize this. For a fly to drop into a jug of milk and to crawl across food, cooked or uncooked, is such a commonplace and simple thing that we do not realize the danger of it.

But if we could follow up the life of a fly for a single day we should be appalled at the filthiness of its habits and the pestilential character of its peregrinations.

Flies love the vilest filth, and they are attracted alike to the sweetest and driest of food-stuffs. Just as in the house no fly can be kept away from the food, so outdoors no garbage or filth or decaying matter is ever seen in the summer without its attendant flies. It can be taken for granted that every fly in a house has but recently come from reveling in the vilest filth to be found in the neighborhood.

It is well known that flies multiply in exact proportion to the amount of garbage and filth in a locality. In a locality that is kept tidy and clean and sweet there are very few flies, but wherever filth exists there flies multiply by myriads. The principle is automatic. The more filth the more flies, the more flies the more disease.

Let us, therefore, instead of crying "Swat the fly!" clear away all garbage or dirt in the vicinity of our houses and thus prevent the plague from multiplying.

A Woman on the Fence

In the Woman's Home Companion, Christine Terhune Herriek writes an article in which she says that, on the suffrage question, she is "on the fence." An extract follows:

"Women will vote against the liquor evil," I am told.

"Are they going to be permitted to vote against it? The men most interested in upholding it are of two classes: those who live off it, and those who live on it—the purveyor and the consumer. Will the woman of the purveyor vote against her bread and butter, her roof and clothing and those of her children? Will the woman of the consumer be able to resist?"

"The social evil! While brothers are managed by women, while girls are lured to them by women as well as by men, while the wretched inmates of such places are unable to even communicate with would-be rescuers in the world outside,—I say nothing of the large class who cling to this mode of life as their only means of support,—can we hope that the virtuous woman can win her way against all these and the vocal vote at the command of the best-paying politicians? In Colorado women have had the franchise for seventeen years, and yet I am told that Denver is a 'wide-open town,' that nowhere else in the country does the social evil flaunt itself as it does in that city. Votes for women have not cleaned up conditions there."

"I wish I could be convinced! My heart burns within me when I think of the burdens of the working woman, I long to change the conditions in which she toils to establish a minimum wage to lead her by any path out of oppression, to aid in finding means to redeem her from the cruel industrial bondage which robs her of her real woman's rights."

"My very soul is wrung by the wrongs of child labor. If the ballot in the hands of women would open the doors to the little bondswomen, if it would mean freedom and life and childhood to them, and the right to the best womanhood to the working girls, I would no longer be on the fence, but down among the suffragists, with my hack against the wall, fighting with might and main to win votes for women!"

"As it is, I continue to balance myself precariously on the fence."

1863 1913 GETTYSBURG Fifty Years After

IN all the centuries, with their innumerable wars, there have been few great, decisive battles. The world has been full of bloodshed and carnage and the horrid rapine that goes with war, but among the battles that have been but few that greatly influenced the world's history or decided the fate of nations.

Cressy in his standard work on the "Decisive Battles of the World" names but fifteen of them between Marathon and Waterloo, and of all that were fought before and since those epoch-making dates none has been greater or more decisive than Gettysburg.

The town of Gettysburg is a peaceful little place, brightened and freshened somewhat since the war-time, to be sure, but only slightly larger than then and not very different in outward appearance.

Several things about the battleground impress the uninitiated visitor. First is its vast extent. It embraces twenty-five square miles. You may ride over it all day and not see it all.

In its monuments and its carefully marked sites of interest it is the most remarkable battlefield of the world.



THE SUMMIT OF LITTLE ROUND TOP.

Here, scattered over the hills and fields, are no fewer than 600 monuments and tablets. Most of them are of elaborate and artistic design, costing all the way from a few hundred to a hundred thousand dollars.

The spot of culminating emotion, however, is not the dreadful field of carnage, but the peaceful, beautiful, national cemetery where lie,

Under the sod and the dew, Waiting the judgment day,

the thousands of brave men, named and nameless. On this spot, within the great semicircle of graves, Lincoln pronounced that most wonderful of orations, simple, brief, eloquent, classic, heart-moving—that oration that will live as long as the English language is spoken and whose closing words are engraved on the great national monument which marks the spot where it was delivered.

HEALTH HINT FOR TODAY.

Beat Hours Far Sleep.

Experiments made recently at Columbia university have shown conclusively that sleep is more profound during the fore part of the night, the best sleep being obtained between 2 and 3 o'clock. The hours before 2 are better than those after 3. An adult can obtain the best results by retiring not later than 10 and rising at 5, cultivating the habit of profound sleep by concentrating the thought on the suggestion that one must sleep soundly and obtain all the needed rest before 5 o'clock and that one will rise thoroughly rested.

FOR OUR DEAD—MAY 30.

I. Flowers for our dead:

The delicate wild roses faintly red,
The valley lily bells as purely white
As shines their honor in the vernal light,
All bloom that be
As fragrant as their fadeless memory.

By tender hands entwined and garlanded,
Flowers for our dead:

II. Praise for our dead:

For those that followed and for those that led,
Whether they felt death's burning accolade
When brothers drew the fratricidal blades
Or closed undaunted eyes
Beneath the Cuban or Philippine skies,
While waves our brave bright banner overhead

Praise for our dead:

III. Love for our dead:

O hearts that droop and mourn, be comforted:
The darksome path through the abyss of pain,
The final hour of travail not in vain,
For Freedom's morning smile
Broadens across the seas from tale to tale.
By reverent lips let this fond word be said—
Love for our dead:

—Collier's Weekly.

MONITOR'S LOG PRESERVED.

It Was Given to Navy Department by Captain Stodder.

The original log book of the famous Monitor, covering the period of her engagement with the Confederate iron-clad Merrimac in Hampton Roads on March 9, 1862, is preserved among the historic records of the navy department.

The restoration of the log to the department was due to Captain Louis Stodder of the United States revenue cutter service and an officer on the Monitor during her entire service. For years he treasured the log among his most valuable possessions, but as the infirmities of age increased he desired to see it placed where its preservation might be assured. Hence it was that he forwarded it to the library of the navy department.

The entries cover dates from Feb. 29 to the end of 1862 and tell of the little "cheese box on a raft" foundering off Cape Hatteras on Dec. 31, 1862, when Stodder was acting master, and of her engagements with the Confederate batteries at Sewall's Point, Hampton Roads, and at Fort Darling, in the James river. But by far the most interesting concern the fight with the Merrimac. Among the entries on Sunday, March 9, 1862, are the following:

4 to 8 p. m.—Fine weather and calm. At sunrise saw three steamers lying under Savelle's Point. Made one out to be the rebel steamer Merrimac. At 7:30 got under way and stood toward her and piped all hands to quarters. J. WEBER.

From 8 to meridian.—Fine, clear weather. The rebel steamer advancing and opened fire on the Minnesota. 8:30 opened fire on the Merrimac. From that time until 12 constantly engaged with the Merrimac.

From meridian to 4 p. m.—Clear weather. At 12:30 fired shell struck the pilot-house, severely injuring Commander Worden. 1 p. m., the Merrimac hauled off in a disabled condition. Stood toward the Minnesota and received on board Assistant Secretary Fox of the navy. 2 p. m., Captain Worden left for Fort Monroe in charge of Surgeon Leitch.

—GEORGE FREDERICKSON.

ALCOHOL HURTS THE MEMORY

Karl Vogt, Distinguished German Naturalist, Gives Result of Interesting Experiments.

To the "Medical Annual" for 1912 we are indebted for the following: "Karl Vogt, the distinguished German naturalist, found that alcohol had a deleterious effect on the memory. After taking about one ounce of alcohol after breakfast, he found that he required a longer time to learn off by heart a portion of Greek verse. If the alcohol was taken on an empty stomach this action was much more marked, and was seen with a smaller dose. On ravishing his work some months later, he found that the lines learned under the influence of alcohol were more imperfectly remembered than those learned on the days when no alcohol was used."

Governor Sulzer on Temperance.

The days when "a quorum of the house of representatives could always be found at the Capitol bar" are gone, never to return, according to Governor Sulzer. "When I first went to Washington," said the governor, "a man who did not drink was under suspicion; now it is the man who drinks who is under suspicion. The change came about through the good sense and better judgment of the members."

Bureau of Information.

The saloon is a bureau of information for every crime in the community. It is the first place a policeman goes when he is in search of crime and the last place he goes when he is in search of virtue.—William J. Bryan, in an Address to the Presbyterian Assembly.

Two Freedoms.

There are two freedoms—the false, where one is free to do what he likes, and the true, where he is free to do what he ought.—Charles Kingsley.

HEALTH HINT FOR TODAY.

A Cheerful Mind.

"A merry heart doeth good like a medicine." The correctness of this latter statement is seen in the fact that it is much easier for a person to recover from an attack of illness if he is cheerful and hopeful than when he is either indifferent or as to his recovery or despondent of it. This is also altogether aside from the strength of purpose which often helps one to throw off an illness by sheer force of will. Just as the bodily health is improved by cheerfulness so the mental condition is equally benefited by it.

Temperance

(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

QUAKER MAKES APT ANSWER

Liquor Dealer Who Declared He Kapt Decent Place Is Told Just What He Does to Mankind.

During a lively discussion on the subject of temperance in an Allegheny mountain stage, says the Christian Endeavor World, one of the company who had hitherto remained silent, said:

"Gentlemen, I want you to understand that I am a liquor dealer. I keep a public house at —, but I would have you know that I have a license, and keep a decent house. I don't allow loafers and loungers about my place, and when a man has enough, he can't get any more at my bar. I sell to decent people, and do a respectable business."

"Friend," replied a Quaker, "that is the most terrible part of thy business; thee takes the young, the poor, the innocent and the unsuspecting, making drunkards and loafers of them. When their character and money are all gone, thee kicks them out and turns them over to the other shops to flush off, and thee snatches others and sends them on the same road to ruin."

MISTAKES CAUSED BY BEER

Interesting Experiments Conducted in Vienna to Determine Reaction Time in Brain.

A series of interesting experiments was conducted by Exner of Vienna to determine the reaction time of the brain with and without alcohol, and it was found that no one's intellect was at its best even under moderate doses of this drug. The experiment was conducted as follows: The subject was placed at a telegraphic table with finger on the key and at the flash of light was required to press the key. It was proved that the reaction time of limb was lengthened over that of the operators even when small quantities of alcohol were taken. A number of complicated experiments were made on reaction time involving color signals. A telegraph key was placed on the right and left of the subject and signalized by alternating flashes of red and white light. It was proven that more mistakes were made after the ingestion of one glass of beer than before it was taken.

LINCOLN'S NEXT BIG FIGHT

After Reconstruction, Martyrdom President Intended to Wage War on Liquor Traffic.

At a recent temperance meeting in Washington, D. C., one of the speakers was J. H. Merwin, introduced as "the personal friend of Abraham Lincoln." Major Merwin, who was introduced as the day the latter was assassinated, and he stated that during the conversation the president said to him:

"Merwin, since as far back as 1842 I have waged two fights, one against slavery and the other against the liquor traffic. We have won the fight against slavery and after reconstruction the next great question will be the overthrow of the liquor traffic. And you know, Merwin, that my purse and my heart and my influence and all that I have and all that I am will go into that work."

ALCOHOL HURTS THE MEMORY

Karl Vogt, Distinguished German Naturalist, Gives Result of Interesting Experiments.

To the "Medical Annual" for 1912 we are indebted for the following: "Karl Vogt, the distinguished German naturalist, found that alcohol had a deleterious effect on the memory. After taking about one ounce of alcohol after breakfast, he found that he required a longer time to learn off by heart a portion of Greek verse. If the alcohol was taken on an empty stomach this action was much more marked, and was seen with a smaller dose. On ravishing his work some months later, he found that the lines learned under the influence of alcohol were more imperfectly remembered than those learned on the days when no alcohol was used."

Governor Sulzer on Temperance.

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INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. BELLER, Director of Evening Department, The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

LESSON FOR JUNE 1.

JOSEPH TESTS HIS BRETHREN.

LESSON TEXT—Gen. 44:17.
GOLDEN TEXT—"Confess therefore your sins one to another, and pray one for another, that ye may be healed." James 5:16, R. V.

Last week we beheld Joseph gazing for the first time upon his brothers. While we witnessed his joy, at the same time we noted another strong trait of character, viz., that of self-restraint. In that lesson we studied briefly the fear and the suspicion of the guilty brothers and at the close we left them with feigned merriment (for their hearts were at unrest) seeking to put on a bold front, if perchance their fears were groundless. It was doubtless Joseph's plan to retain possession of his brother Benjamin and let the others go (v. 2). In his present joy and love for his brother Joseph seems to have forgotten for a moment the aged father.

Gladness Shattered.
"As soon as the morning was light," the very earliest possible moment, the brothers departed, and who can say but that it was with a sense of relief that they were once more well out of the city and on the road homeward?

I. The Plotting, vv. 4-13. However, all of their gladness and exultation was shattered swiftly and suddenly when Joseph's steward overtook them and charged them not only with ingratitude, but worse still of purloining the cup of Joseph, who was "even as Pharaoh" (v. 18). It is easy for us to picture the consternation that filled them when after their protested innocence the cup was discovered in Benjamin's sack, and with what shame and fear they must have retraced their steps. We cannot read into this story any idea that the brothers had any knowledge of the cup being in Benjamin's sack, and therefore they must have considered him, upon circumstantial evidence, as being guilty, and having made such a strong protestation (v. 9) that they were involved in his guilt. They were, therefore, in a place of great danger and difficulty.

Involved in Woe.
Again, as last week, we do not blink at Joseph's deception and we need to remember that divination (vv. 5, 14) was later strictly forbidden in the law, Deut. 18:10-12. It is probable, however, that Joseph did not practice that art. The profuse self-defense of these brothers (v. 8) in emphasizing their honesty may, in the light of their history, be questioned. The return of the money was more to avoid trouble than because of conscientious scruples. A proper regard for the events of their former visit ought to have cautioned them against undue protestations or any thoughtless promises in this instance. As it was, they involved themselves in a web from which they were unable to extricate themselves.

Of course the steward knew of their innocence, but notice how he prolongs their anxiety by beginning with the eldest and going through each sack till he reaches that of Benjamin (v. 13). Now it was their turn to rend their clothes (v. 13); deception has been practiced upon them even as they had practiced it upon Jacob.

II. Plotting, vv. 14-17, and the balance of the chapter. Whether or not Joseph foreknew the result of his plan, a remarkable thing happened. Though in all probability these men judged Benjamin guilty yet they at once decided to stand by him, both for his own and for Jacob's sake. They thereby revealed the fact that a change had taken place or else was beginning to work itself out in their lives. Joseph was waiting for them as though in the main he had all the details worked out in his own mind. Yesterday feasting and making merry, today with abject servitude they are on their knees before Joseph protesting their innocence and through the mouth of Judah pleading for Benjamin. We need to remember that it was Judah who saved the life of Joseph by advising his sale into slavery, and it was Judah who undertook to be responsible for Benjamin when they began this present journey. This is not the last time they were on their knees before Joseph (50:18), even so the day of confession before our Joseph is coming. Phil. 3:10, 11. They are called upon to give an account of their deeds, even so must we give an account of our stewardship and of our acts, 1 Cor. 6:10. Judah's plea is a fine bit of logic and an appeal to compassion. His words indicate that he knew that all of the difficulties were the outcome of their own sin, vv. 16, 19 and 43:31, 33.

God always finds out our iniquities, but blessed is that man whose sin is covered by the "robe of his righteousness." This new attitude of these men as voiced by Judah is a remarkable illustration of what the grace of God can do in the character of a man. Judah's sin, chapter 38, is a type of that danger ever present to God

The Flag of Our Nation



THE union of lakes, the union of lands,
The union of states none can sever;
The union of hearts, the union of hands
And the flag of our Union forever!

GRADUATION EXERCISES

FOUNDATION and MODEL SCHOOLS

Berea College

Berea, Ky.

AT THE TABERNACLE

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1913

1:30 P. M.

PROGRAM

PRAYER

LEAVES FROM THE HISTORY OF BEREA COLLEGE:

Cassius M. Clay	DILLARD SEBASTIAN
John G. Fee	MARCUS SHEARER
Mrs. John G. Fee	LILLIE MYRTLE TUTT
John R. Rogers	KNOX JAYNES
A Letter from Mrs. Rogers	ALTA LEE EAST
The Pioneers	HENRY FRANKLIN GILMER
The Exiles	LULA BRYANT
Early Teachers	ZELLA FRANCES FULTZ
The Battle of Richmond	BERTHA HEATRICK BARTON
MUSIC: Awake	CLASS
The Colored Students	LAMBERT JOHNSON
The College Buildings	CHARLES HALL
Berea's Presidents	WILLIAM RUFUS MORGAN
Berea's Departments	OTIS VICTOR SMITH
The Hospital	JAMES SIMPSON
The Water Works	CECIL FOSTER ELKINS

PLAY: AT HOME ON MOUNT PARADISE

THE MODEL SCHOOL CLASS

SONG: There's a Home in Old Kentucky

Words and music by JOHN H. CORNELISON

CLASS POEM

EDMUND SMITH

PRESENTATION OF CERTIFICATES, PAGE L. V. DODGE

CLASS SONG

BENEDICTION

CLASS ROLL

James Paul Bicknell	Margaret Abrams
Noel Blakeman Boyle	Lucy Ethel Andes
William Howard Birchfield	Ola Andes
William McKinley Clark	Lula Mae Bryant
Robert Rynn Demmon	Bertha Beatrice Barton
Clyde Evans	Lucy Becknell
Asel Robert Krueger	Sarah Elizabeth Baldwin
Cecil Foster Elkins	Pearl Carter
Herman Fisher	Zula Davis
Henry Franklin Gilmer	Rachel Alice Davis
Willie Cline Gray	Alta Lee East
Arthur Johnson Hall	Zella Frances Fultz
Charles Robert Hall	Anna Belle Griffith
Jake Whitely Herndon	Annie Mabel Hawley
James Keuben Hughes	Sarah Esther Jones
William Julius Jackson	Myrtle Irwin
John William Lefford	Grace Mabel Lewis
Benjamin Harrison McDonald	Kilizabeth Morgan
William Rufus Morgan	Susan Candace Morris
	Kilizabeth C. McClure
George William Mackey	Pearl Moore
Frank Phillips Menan	Edith Anne Linville
Cecil Clifton McGuire	Mabel Frances Nicely
Donald McMurry Foster	Little Cecile Gouffon
Chester Lanning Robertson	Sarah Lillian Oga
Robert Stanley Smallwood	Jessie Elizabeth Perry
Ola Victor Smith	Edith Phillips
Hart Watson Stapp	Emma Frances Peters
Dillard Floyd Sebastian	Delia Mae McCreaty
Edmund Arthur Smith	Georgia Root
James Archibald Smith	Myrtle Leola Robinson
Marcus Lisle Shearer	Helen Eunice Sizemore
John James Simpson	Jewell Ash Mire Short
William Hiram Skidmore	Little Myrtle Tutt
Oscar Campbell Swait	Minnie Lee Withers
Joseph Alvin Wilson	Mayme Harrison Ward
Carl Cecil Young	Nannie Grace Wilson
John H. Yeaton	Battle Lenora Witt
Anderson Hall	Hila French
Richard Wilson	Icy Gooney
Frank Powell	

Col. Durrett's Historical Collection Goes to Chicago

Short Description of the Collection

The University of Chicago has just added to the resources of the Harper Memorial Library the Durrett collection of Louisville, Kentucky. This well-known collection of material treats, in the main, of Southern and early Western history. It was brought together by Colonel Reuben T. Durrett during the period from 1856 to the present time, and it contains some exceedingly important manuscripts, newspaper files, and books.

Students of American history will be especially interested in the journal of Celeron, leader of the French expedition to the upper Ohio in 1719, of Thomas Walker, the first English explorer of the middle Mississippi valley, and of Colonel Richard Henderson, founder of the state of Transylvania; in the autobiography of George Rogers Clark, and in the larger collections of Daniel Boone, Thomas Hart, Colonel McAfee, and Governor Shelby; in the transcripts of the Gardouin correspondence with the Spanish Foreign Office and the scarcely less valuable copies of the Haldimand papers in the Canadian archives. These are but a few of the manuscripts treating of our early national development, valuable sources which have been used by only one or two American historians.

The newspapers cover closely the history of the Ohio valley during the period from 1798 to 1860, the most important files being the Lexington Gazette and a Mayville, Kentucky, paper which was generally regarded as the organ of Henry Clay. There are also a number of volumes of the National Intelligencer, of Washington, D. C., for the years preceding and during the second war with England and still other files such as the Louisville Courier for several years prior to the Civil War. These ante-bellum newspapers are particularly important for students who work in Chicago because, owing to the great fire, there are few such files in any of the libraries of the city.

The books, like the manuscripts and newspapers, treat mainly of Virginia, Kentucky, Maryland, and the Ohio valley. There are rare editions of John Smith, Ramney, Haywood's "Tennessee," and the manuscript of Pitkin's "Kentucky," reports of state and federal courts, journals and debates of legislatures and constitutional conventions and series of statutes, all of which are most difficult to procure in the book markets. On Kentucky Colonel Durrett had gathered, it is thought, every item known to be in print and a great deal that was in manuscript; so that the University now has the best library of Kentucky in existence.

On general American and European history there are many books and periodicals of importance; and on religious, educational and social problems, and economic questions, such as slavery, tariff and internal improvements, there are pamphlets, reports, and public documents. It is safe to say that, with a single exception, there is now no other library in the Middle West which offers the student of American history so much that is new, so much of rich source material for the period from 1776 to 1860.

One of the reasons which impelled Colonel Durrett to place his library with the University of Chicago rather than with some of the other great institutions which desired this notable collection of books was the large attendance of southern students and especially students of history at Chicago in the summer quarter. The strength of the history department and especially of the courses in American history was likewise emphasized in the consideration of the ultimate destination of his extraordinary collection of Americana.

Arlington Cemetery.

That silent spot, alas, may weep
Beyond Potomac's wave,
For there a nation's heroes sleep,
The loyal and the brave—

There, undisturbed, in calm repose,
Their pains and passions done,
Their battles fought, their triumphs closed,
Their final victory won.

No clouds of smoke to dim the eye,
No roar of shot or shell,
No onward march, no battery,
On plains where thousands fell.

No warlike blast or roll of drum,
No lonely watch to tread
Ah, generations yet to come
Shall praise the fallen dead!

Year after year, how grand the scene,
By loyal hands that's true
The graves are strewn with garlands
Green
Of those who wore the blue.

The thunderstorms of heaven may rave,
But under God's control,
Serene and calm still rest the brave
While endless ages roll.

Sleep on, then, fallen comrades, sleep!
Your dreams of war are fled.
The land you saved will sacred keep
The city of her dead.

—Philadelphia Record.

Beautiful Memorial Day Custom.

The most beautiful thought that has been born of the Memorial day celebration is that of sending a flower laden boat to sea, in tow of a steamer, that it may be cast off and consecrated to the sailors who have given their lives for their country.

The Greeks had a ceremony almost similar, but it was broken up by one of the heroes when he rescued Andromeda. It involved the sacrifice of a beautiful woman every year, and the fighting men of the time wouldn't "stand for that."

Drove Sharpshooters Out of a Barn.

Numerous crack shots of the Confederate army had lodged in a barn between the lines of the two armies on the forenoon of the third day at Gettysburg. Their marksmanship was very annoying to the Federals, and the Fourteenth Connecticut Infantry was dispatched on the successful mission of driving them out. Not only did they accomplish that gallantly, but in the afternoon of the same day they aided in repulsing the charge of Pickett's men and captured five stands of colors.



This beautiful property lies on the south side of Chestnut Street, Berea, Kentucky, the lot being 60x200 feet, fronted by a concrete walk; a concrete basement under the whole house; arranged for furnace heat; house also fitted for gas lights.

The house is constructed of good material and is well built. It has double floors, the top floor being of hardwood handsomely finished. The first floor rooms are finished in hardwood, the second in hard pine. The building is also storm sheeted and is plastered throughout with patent wood filter plaster. There are three beautiful tiled grates with oak mantels with large french plate mirrors.

The water supply is from a deep bored well on the back porch. This is a most beautiful home. We are going to sell it if we can. Any one wanting a good home in Berea with an opportunity to send his children to school will find it to his advantage to write to Bicknell & Harris at once. We will be delighted to give prices on this property or any which we have. And we like to have calls also for we can show better than we can describe the property.

There have been some good bargains in the way of vacant lots and residence properties sold on Jackson Street recently. We have still some splendid offers to make—properties running in prices from \$500.00 up to \$4000.00 right in Berea and just out of Berea. We should be pleased to have any one take up the matter with us.

Yours very truly,

BICKNELL & HARRIS,

Berea, - - - - - Kentucky

SIX DOORS

FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Printing, Commercial.
FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid progress.

3rd Door—Berea's General Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going through College, but desire more general education. This is just the thing for those preparing for medical studies or other professions without a college course. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the very best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their course of study. Read Dinmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Science, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

Questions Answered

BEREA, FRIEND OF WORKING STUDENTS. Berea College with its affiliated schools, is not a money-making institution. It requires certain fees, but it expends many thousands of dollars each year for the benefit of its students, giving highest advantages at lowest cost, and arranging as far as possible for students to earn and save in every way.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and many assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overcoats are necessary. **THE CO-OPERATIVE STORE** furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week, in the fall, and \$1.60 in winter. For furnished room, with fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 to 60 cents for each person.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "DOLLAR DEPOSIT," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "INCIDENTAL FEE" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The incidental fee for most students is \$5.00 a term; in Academy and Normal \$6.00 and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

SPRING TERM

Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	4.00	5.00	5.00
Board 5 weeks	6.75	6.75	6.75
Amount due March 26, 1913	15.75	17.75	18.75
Board 5 weeks due Apr. 30, 1913	6.75	6.75	6.75
Total for term	22.50	24.50	25.50
If paid in advance	\$22.00	\$24.00	\$25.00

FALL TERM

	VOCATIONAL AND FOUNDATION SCHOOLS	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	5.00	7.00	7.00
Board 7 weeks	9.45	9.45	9.45
Amount due Sept. 10, 1913	\$20.00	\$22.45	\$23.45
Board 7 weeks, due Oct. 29, 1913	9.45	9.45	9.45
Total for term	\$29.50	\$31.90	\$32.90
If paid in advance	\$29.00	\$31.40	\$32.40

*This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry.

Special Expenses—Business.

	Fall	Winter	Spring	Total
Stenography and Typewriting	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00	\$36.00
Bookkeeping (regular course)	14.00	12.00	10.00	36.00
Bookkeeping (brief course)	7.00	6.00	5.00	18.00
Business course studies for students in other departments:				
Stenography	10.50	9.00	7.50	27.00
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument	7.00	6.00	5.00	18.00
Com. Law, Com. Geog., Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each	2.10	1.80	1.50	5.40

In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

It is a great advantage to continue during winter and spring and have a full year of continuous study. Many young people waste time in the public schools going over and over the same things, when they might be improving much faster by coming to Berea and starting in on new studies with some of the best young men and women from other counties and states.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health, and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

Spring Term opened Wednesday, March 26th. HURRY.
For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary.

D. WALTER MORTON, Berea, Ky.

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BERA AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST,

DENTIST

CITY PHONE 153

Office over Berea Bank & Trust Co.

DAN H. BRECK

Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock

INSURANCE

Will sign your bond.

Phone 505 Richmond, Ky.

North Bound, Local

Knoxville 7:00 a. m. 10:55 p. m.

BEREA 1:07 p. m. 8:52 a. m.

Cincinnati 6:30 p. m. 7:45 a. m.

South Bound, Local

Cincinnati 6:30 a. m. 8:15 p. m.

BEREA 12:34 p. m. 12:33 a. m.

Knoxville 7:00 p. m. 8:50 a. m.

Express Train

No. 32 will stop at Berea to take on passengers for Dayton, O., Richmond, Ind., Indianapolis, Ind., Columbus, O., and points beyond.

South Bound

Cincinnati 8:00 a. m.

BEREA 11:55 a. m.

No. 32 will stop to take on passengers for Atlanta and points beyond.

North Bound

BEREA 4:45 p. m.

Cincinnati 8:50 p. m.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Coyle were in Richmond, Monday.

FOR RENT: Two houses, 5 and 7 rooms for \$7.50 and \$9.50 per month. See S. B. Combs.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Logsdon of Brassfield visited at the home of their daughter, Mrs. James Coyle, Saturday and Sunday.

Tickets to the Harmonia Concert, 25c and 15c.

Mr. Beverly Wagers was in town for a short time last week.

Mr. Clayton Crump of Lexington, spent from Wednesday until Saturday with relatives in town.

Miss May Harrison who has been teaching during the past year at Fairfax, S. D., came home, Wednesday, for the summer.

Five cars of fertilizer now on sale at Chrisman's. (ad.)

Mrs. W. H. Porter and daughter, Frances, of Lexington have been visiting for several days with Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Porter and other relatives.

ON Hickory and Studebaker buggies, better and cheaper than ever at Chrisman's. Notes with security accepted. (ad.)

Mr. E. H. Muncy and wife visited Mrs. Muncy's father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Lunsford, at Sand Gap, Sunday.

Frazier carts at Chrisman's. (ad.)

Mrs. Grace Farmer Gott was highly entertained at the home of Miss Hilda Welch, Monday, by a miscellaneous party given her by the girls of Berea. She received quite a number of fine presents.

Harmonia Cantata at the Tabernacle, Monday, June 2nd, 7:30 p. m. Tickets 25c and 15c. Buy early to secure seats.

Mr. O. P. Rodgers of Mote, Ky., and Miss Nannie Lunsford of Sand Gap were married, Thursday, May 22, at the home of Rev. J. W. Parsons, near Berea.

FOR SALE: House and three improved lots. Hydrant and fine well in yard.—G. W. Hook, Elm St. Berea, Ky.

Quite a number of girls surprised Miss Lucy Ogg on her eighteenth birthday by presenting her with a lot of nice presents. Games were played and later refreshments were served.

Dr. Botkin and wife were in Richmond, Monday, shopping.

Just arrived, a car load of the latest improved farm machinery, such as drills, harrows, planters, cultivators and plows of the James Oliver and the J. Q. Case brands at Chrisman's. (ad.)

The Racket Store

Miss Ella Adams was entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Hayes, Sunday.

Mr. John Jackson of Leona Mines, Va., spent part of last week with his parents in Berea.

Mr. and Mrs. L. V. Dodge arrived, Friday, from their home in Union, Tenn., to be here for Memorial Day and the exercises of Commencement week.

The Cantata "Queen Esther" will be one of the most attractive musical events of the year. Secure tickets before going.

The Misses Addie and Allie Combs of Peabody, Ky., are visiting their sister, Mrs. J. E. Seale.

Mr. Allen Roberts and Miss Lizzie Hopkins were married, Thursday, 22nd, by the Rev. J. W. Lambert.

Mr. Jno. B. Richardson of Hamilton is in Berea on a visit.

Don't forget Mrs. Laura Jones' millinery sale now going on at her store on Chestnut St. Berea, Ky. Full line of fresh stylish shapes, new goods just from Cincinnati bought especially for this sale at reduced prices. \$5 hats now \$3.50; \$3.50 hats now \$2.50. A special line of \$2.50 hats the best ever put on the market. Children's hats \$1 to \$2. Everything at bottom prices for this sale. Come in and see them.

Mrs. Nannie Champ from Paint Lick and her daughter, Mrs. Lydia Shepherd, visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Coyle, Sunday.

There will be a Children's Day service at the Glades Church next Sunday evening at 7 o'clock.

Mrs. Boss Moore who has been very sick the past week is improving.

COLLEGE ITEMS

Prof. Raine spoke to the united chapel Sunday night, taking as his subject: "Wanted: A Man." Prof. Rigby addressed the students in the main chapel, Tuesday morning, on "Great Hymn Writers," having some of the famous hymns sung, as he commented on them.

Read the ad of the great concert on page 5, to be given in the Tabernacle, Monday, at 7:30 p. m.

Mr. Bruce Barton of New York, a former student, the son of our trustee, Dr. Barton, spoke a few words of appreciation before united chapel, Saturday morning. Mr. Barton and Mr. Clark F. Hinman, of Columbus, O., also a former student spoke at the regular meeting of Alpha Zeta, Saturday night, both being ex-members of that society.

Mr. Hinman, Mr. Sellers, and Mr. Barton spent Sunday with an aunt of the latter, Mrs. Patterson, at Lancaster, Ky.

Miss Mayme Winfrey of Russell Springs, Kentucky, and a former student of the Academy Dept., surprised her friends by a visit last Friday.

Mr. Will Hansen is recovering from the operation performed at the College Hospital.

Rolla Hoffman a graduate of the class of 1909, will graduate this year from the Western Reserve Medical School at Cleveland, O.

Mr. Wm. McKay, several years a college student in Berea, is graduating this year from Starling Medical College at Columbus, O.

Miss Virginia Boatright was called home Saturday because of the serious illness of her father. A telegram announces that her father is much improved, and she will soon return.

Mr. Frank Ewers, a former Berea student, will accompany Mr. Auten of Akron, O., who will speak to the Alumni, to Berea next week.

Prof. and Mrs. L. V. Dodge spent Tuesday in Richmond.

The first year Greek class was pleasantly entertained at the home of Prof. and Mrs. Rumold, Monday evening. Following a delicious repast, an hour was spent in games and conversation.

Mr. A. Karnosh of Cleveland, Ohio, is visiting his brother Louis J., who graduates in the college department this year.

Rev. D. J. Fleming, who is a missionary at Lahore, India, made a short visit with Pres. Frost, Monday afternoon, leaving, Tuesday morning.

Mr. Eugene Thomson of the class of 1910 is here for Commencement and visiting with his many Berea friends.

Prof. Lewis will instruct Teachers' Institutes during the coming season in Menifee County the week of July 21st; Rockcastle County, the 28th; Casey County, Aug. 4th; Russell County, Aug. 11th and Fulton County, Aug. 25th.

TELEPHONE NO. 40 CALLS

W. O. MOORE, at the Nicely Stand

For all kinds of FEED and BREAD STUFFS, Potts' Flour and Meal in any quantity, Corn, Oats, Hay, Straw, Ship Stuff and Chicken Feed. We are able to furnish feed in car load lots.

Plucky Banker Dies

H. S. Walker, a millionaire banker of Macon, Ga., who a week previously swallowed by accident a tablet of bi-chloride of mercury, thinking it was a headache tablet, died, Thursday morning, the 22nd.

The effect of this poison upon the system is peculiar. For a half hour or so after the drug was taken the patient was very sick, but during the week following he suffered no pain, tho assured by his physicians that death was inevitable. For a while he did not believe their statements but gradually weakened and a few hours before his death became unconscious.

Theodore G. Pasco, Class '97, whose permanent address is Lock Box 863, Fargo, North Dakota, writes of his regret that he cannot be at Commencement, but sends good wishes.

He represents Ginn and Co. through a large territory in the northwest.

J. R. Young, Class '07, writes from 911 E. 57th St. Chicago, Ill., regretting that he cannot attend Commencement this year, but sending greetings and good will. He has taught a year in Illinois, spent two years at Leland Stanford University, been for two years head of the Department of Education in the State Normal School at San Diego, California, and is this year getting his Ph.D. at Chicago. He claims to have the finest baby boy in the state of Illinois.

BLUE LICK ITEMS

Last Saturday night an entertaining and joyful pie supper was held at the Blue Lick Sunday School. Japanese lanterns were strung over the oaks and pines, and everything took on a very festive appearance. A new phono-

Mr. Walker, before the occurrence, was not known outside of his own state, but the plucky manner in which he faced the end declaring, "If I am dying then the sensation is not as is generally pictured, and none need fear its terrors" brought him into nationwide repute. He was cheerful thru the week and tried to console his friends and especially his wife who blamed herself for his mistake.

Why shouldn't people face the inevitable with composure. Socrates did and Jesus did, and their example, along with that of this young banker, goes much to dispell the idea of its awfulness.

ing a few days with Mr. Settle's father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Settle.

SILVER CREEK ITEMS

Silver Creek, May 26.—Mr. and Mrs. Noel Mitchell are visiting his brother, May, this week.

Miss Estella Jackson spent Saturday night in Richmond with her sister, Miss Myrtle Jackson.

Mrs. Sallie Johnson, who has been sick so long, is slowly improving.

Mrs. Sallie Bogle and daughter, Lizzie, spent Saturday morning with Mrs. Joe Lewis.

Miss Mabel Johnson spent Saturday night with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Pat Gadd.

Miss Estella Jackson spent Saturday with the Misses Iva and Maggie Anderson.

Mr. Delton Powell and Miss Myrtle Burnett were married, last Thursday, at the bride's home.

Mr. Cash Cliff and Miss Susan F. Powell were married, last Thursday, at Rev. E. H. Brookshire's.

Alumni and Former Students!

If you cannot come to Berea this June, The Senior Book will be the best substitute. The Senior Book is a volume of 80 pages, full of School News, Society Pictures, Class Histories, Campus Views and Funny Things about Berea school-life. It is the first publication of its



kind. It is full of the good things that will take you back to the spirit of your own days at Berea. Bound in a three-color cover and silk cords. Price 50 cents, postpaid.

Address

Secy., D. Walter Morton, . . . Berea, Ky.

to enjoy the fete provided by Mrs. Taylor's Philathea Class of the Union Church Sunday School. The veranda was beautifully illuminated with Japanese lanterns, and the occasion was a very enjoyable and successful one.

FIELD MEET

The field meet occurred last Thursday, May 22nd. The field was marked out in good shape and only a gloomy day and clouds which poured forth showers of rain stopped what should have been the best meet to far held. The track at times was a sea of mud and good records were well-nigh impossible.

Much credit must be given to the contestants for the cheerful and willing way in which they ran off the races on the muddy track, and also for carrying out the various field contests.

Many of the races were very close and interesting, particularly the half-mile, quarter mile, hundred yard dash, hammer-throw, shot-put and broad jump.

The meet was in doubt until the last contestant in the last event had put the shot. Had either of the second or third place men in this event taken higher position either of them might have won the meet. The contest finally ended with Clinton Jones having twenty points to his credit.

Fred O. Bowman, nineteen, and Walter Hatch, eighteen, Max Chambers ran a close race with these men. Despite his lack of training, Thomas Parker managed to take first place in the shot-put, second in the discus, and third in the hammer-throw.

One of the most commendable things about the meet was the spirit shown by all the contestants and the absence of any protests.

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JOHNSON-RACER

Invitations have been received by friends in Berea to the marriage of Miss Margaret Jane Johnson of La-Follette, Tenn., to the Rev. Harley M. Racer, pastor of the Congregational Church in the same city.

Mr. Racer was a former Berean and has been in Berea frequently since his graduation several years ago. Miss Johnson is also a former Berea student.

The wedding will occur on the evening of Thursday, the 6th of June. Mr. and Mrs. Racer will be at home in La-Follette after June 30th.

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SEE CLARKSTON FOR
Plows, Disc Harrows
and Farming Implements
MAIN STREET, near Bank

When it comes to Meats and Groceries of all kinds.

Palace Meat Market and Grocery

U. B. ROBERTS, Proprietor.

Coyte Building, Main St. Phone 57

HAYES & GOTT
The Quality Store
BEREA KENTUCKY

GOOD MAN FOR THE PLACE

Mr. Charles B. Anderson, who is one of the candidates for County Superintendent of Rockcastle County, was born near Hick Creek Station, Rockcastle County and has been a resident of the county all his life. He is a son of W. F. Anderson and a grandson of G. W. Anderson and J. H. Adams.

Mr. Anderson has had excellent preparation for the office he seeks.



Charles B. Anderson

Having finished a four-year Normal course as well as a course in the Berea Academy and at the present time has continued his work to the point where he lacks just one year of graduating from the College Department of Berea College. Added to this excellent preparation, a thing very necessary at the present time for any leader in school work, he has had five years' teaching experience in country schools and has served two years on the Rockcastle County board of examiners.

Mr. Anderson is a gentleman in every way, an excellent church worker, interested in everything that pertains to the welfare of the schools of his county and of the state of Kentucky and is certainly worthy of the support of every teacher in the county in his campaign for the office of County Superintendent.

ALUMNI EVENING

Pleasant greetings, cordial hospitality, and student gaiety always fill the closing days of a school year. Many of the occasions are of interest to all, whether connected with the College or not. Such are the Baccalaureate sermon, the Harmonia concert, which this year will be the beautiful cantata of Queen Esther, and the public meeting of the Alumni Association. This occurs on Tuesday night, June 3, at 7:30 p. m., and all persons in town and college are cordially invited to attend. There will be an address of welcome to the alumni by Pres. Frost and response by the President of the Association, Mr. James M. Hacer, '03, whom some will remember as student and former editor of The Citizen. Music, the address by Mr. George W. Auten, '97, and the roll call of the classes will follow.

MUSICAL RECITAL

The Music Department is to be commended for the recital given during the vesper hour last Wednesday evening. The two graduates of the Department are Miss Jessie Smith of Berea, Ky., and Miss Hazel Conwell of Casper, Wyo. Mr. Robin Woodruff was also on the program and sang "The Lord is My Shepherd."

The program was high class and both of the young ladies demonstrated the thoroughness of the training given in the Music Department by the excellent rendition of their parts. A very appreciative audience was present.

AELIOIAN LOVE FEAST

The Aelolian Literary Society held their annual love feast in their Society room at Dodge House, Monday, May 26th. The occasion was one which will be remembered by Aelolian's staunch supporters as a joyful one, in many different ways.

After the feast each member told the funniest story she knew and gave a verse of an original poem paying tribute to Aelolian.

The Society appreciated greatly the careful preparation and kind gift of their patrons, Mrs. Holdeman, and extend their thanks to her for the good time given them.

PI EPSILON PI LOVE FEAST

The members of Pi Epsilon Pi gathered on the lawn at the home of Mrs. F. O. Clark, Saturday evening at 7:00, to hold their annual love feast. All were dressed in white, and the program, beginning with the dancing of the Virginia reel, carried out the idea of fairies in Fairyland. The jolly throng were then served refreshments indoors, and after the singing of a few songs, and the rendering of several piano solos by Miss Cornelia, dispersed, all feeling the evening had been well spent.

U. O. LOVE FEAST

The annual love feast of Little Dulce Literary Society is always a

BEREA COLLEGE, BEREA, KENTUCKY



DORMITORY BUILDING

PROPOSED
BY CARY GREGORY
ARCHITECT
6 W. 27 ST. NEW YORK

Subscribers to Kentucky Hall

Last summer a movement was started to raise money in Berea and the surrounding country for the erection of a new building for Berea College.

The school has been turning away young women who wished to attend, and it was decided that the new building should be for them.

Toward this enterprise Berea itself did generously, the citizens subscrib-

ing \$3,000, the students about \$3,000, and the Faculty as much more.

During the time since then the President and others who have the task of raising money have had more than they could do just to get the money for current expenses month by month, and subscriptions for Kentucky Hall have not been taken very largely in the territory outside Berea. And

some of the subscriptions which were to be paid month by month have fallen a little behind.

It will be proposed at the coming Trustees meeting that the building be begun and carried as far as the money already paid in will allow. To help this all who are behind in these payments are kindly asked to pay in as soon as possible.

The Biggest Things

Continued from First Page

2, Monday, Harmonia Concert	7:30
Society Suppers	6:00
Alumni Address	7:30
Geo. W. Auten, Esq., Akron, O., Class of '97	
June 4, Wednesday, Commencement Day	
Procession	8:10
Graduation Exercises	8:30 to 12:00
Educational Addresses	1:00
Hon. Jas. J. Britt, Asheville, N. C.	
Rev. H. Grant Person, Newton, Mass.	
Alumni Dinner	6:00

by the hostess. The latter part of the evening was given over to conversation, the singing of the class song and the reading of a delightful little story by Dr. Hubbard.

The party came to a close at nine and the guests took their leave after expressing their delight and gratefulness to their host and hostess for the charming evening they had given them.

S. O. A. CONTEST

The State Oratorical Association contest was held last Friday evening at Georgetown College with an enthusiastic audience and five excellent speakers representing State University, Berea, Georgetown, Central, and Wesleyan. Mr. Karnosh, Berea's representative, appeared second in order and acquitted himself even above his usual high standard.

Mr. Karnosh secured first place with the three judges on thought and composition, one of whom complimented the production most highly. Because of delivery, however, the superior experience of the Georgetown speaker gained him first place. In the final ranking Berea came third and State second.

Berea has material for next year which gives promise of even higher honors. Let us be better boosters. Cleveland Frost accompanied the two committeemen, Claud C. Anderson and Randolph Sellers.

FAREWELL RECEPTION

The Priscilla Club, with Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Howard as hostesses, held a reception at the home of the former, on Wednesday afternoon, May 21, in honor of Mrs. Dinmore, Mrs. Hook and Mrs. Matheny.

Because of her serious operation a few days before, Mrs. Matheny was unable to be present.

The affair was very informal, the afternoon being spent in talking over the enlargement and betterment of the club, especially in a civic way. Many helpful suggestions were given by Mrs. Dinmore and Mrs.

Hook.

Mrs. Calfee, the President, in a few words expressed the appreciation of the club in having had these ladies as members and its regret in being compelled to lose them.

GRADUATE NURSES TO MEET

The Kentucky State Association of Graduate Nurses will hold their annual meeting on June third and fourth in the Art Room, Louisville Free Public Library, Louisville, Ky.

FARMER-GOTT

Mr. Strother Gott and Miss Grace Farmer were married at Jellico, Tenn., Tuesday, May 20th.

The young couple will make their home in Berea at present. Their many friends wish them not only lives of happiness but of usefulness.

MEMORIAL DAY PROGRAM

8 A. M., March to cemetery by G. A. R. and College Band.

8:30 A. M., Special exercises at graves and decoration of graves of departed soldiers.

10 A. M., at Tabernacle, Memorial program in charge of Prof. Edwards.

12 Noon, intermission for lunch. The G. A. R. and W. R. C. will lunch together, on College Campus. All comrades and their families are cordially invited to spread lunch with them. Baskets of lunch will be taken care of at Room No. 72.

1:30 P. M., Memorial addresses by Prof. Dodge and Pres. Frost in the Chapel.

Aged Lady Dies

Mrs. Hannah Johnston, age sixty years of Boone St., died Sunday, the 25th. The cause of the death was a complication of nervous troubles.

She was buried, Tuesday, the 27th, in the Berea cemetery. For a number of years Mrs. Johnston was a member of the Berea Baptist Church. Her husband, Mr. Robert Johnston, died Dec. 23, 1911. Quite a number of the eight children were present at the burial.

Great Concert Coming!

THE CANTATA, "QUEEN ESTHER"

Promises to be The Most Attractive Musical Event of The Year.

The stage in the large Tabernacle will be beautifully decorated and furnished with appropriate scenery.

There will be two large choruses. One will sing the part of the Jews and the other the part of the Persians. Each will be neatly dressed in suitable costumes representing early eastern social life.

A bright Flower Song will be sung by a large chorus from the Model Schools, who will be daintily dressed as Jewish children.

The Soloists, all home talent, will be richly attired in the elaborate style belonging to the richly equipped court of a mighty eastern king.

This musical play will be full of pleasing scenes and startling events which will thrill all who are so fortunate as to be present.

Tickets 25 and 15 Cents

Monday, June 2, 1913, 7:30 P. M.
IN THE TABERNACLE

AN EXPLANATION

The Citizen has been asked to explain about the announcement concerning the Silver Creek Church in last week's issue. The item was published just as it came over the phone and seems to be ambiguous.

It appears now that there are two Silver Creek Churches. One is the Presbyterian Chapel, near Whites Station, and the other, a Baptist Church on the road from Berea to Big Hill. The announcement referred to was of the services at the Presbyterian Chapel near Whites Station.

WHERE? HERE

Regular meals 25 cents. Lunches, 15c. Continuous Japanese Art Sale, commencing the morning of Decoration Day and continuing till evening of Commencement Day by the Ladies Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Two doors north of Post Office. The best the market affords. Meals at all hours.

G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT

Those who attended the State Encampment and Relief Corps Convention, at Williamsburg, last week pronounce it a delightful occasion. The town was decked with flags and bunting. The hospitality and enthusiasm of the people were unequalled. Aside from the several business sessions, there was a campfire, and an open air banquet at which a thousand persons were served burgoo, etc.

The Berea comrades in attendance were L. V. Dodge, Alex Moore, G. W. French, Thos. Dougherty, M. B. Ramsey, S. Q. Lambart, C. F. Kelly and Schuyler Browning. The ladies from the Relief Corps were Mesdames Mary H. Dodge, W. Frances Hays, and Sallie Hanson.

Prof. Dodge was Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, spoke at the campfire and the barbecue, gave a memorial address for a deceased Past Department Commander, and installed the new officers. Mrs. Dodge gave an address at the campfire and conducted the memorial exercises for deceased members of the W. R. C.

For the second time Berea becomes headquarters for the Relief Corps of Kentucky, Mrs. Sallie Hanson being chosen State President and Mrs. Mary H. Dodge, (a former President) the Secretary.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT

There are 103 teachers employed in the county schools of Madison County. Each one is vitally interested in who will be the next County Superintendent.

Prof. Harvey H. Brock who is actively canvassing for this office, was a county and High School teacher for years and is in touch and sympathy with every phase of the teachers work. (ad)

COMMISSIONER'S SALE

Ivy Roberts, Etc., Plaintiffs

vs.

George Haley, Etc., Defendants

Under and by virtue of a judgment and order of sale rendered at the May Term of the Madison Circuit Court, in the above styled action, the undersigned Master Commissioner of said Court will, on Saturday, May 31, 1913, on the Premises near Berea, Madison County, Ky., at 11 o'clock a. m., sell to the highest and best bidder at Public Auction the following described property. A certain lot of land lying on the head waters of Walnut Meadow Creek near Berea, Madison County, Ky., it being a part of the 50 acre tract given by Wm. Stapp to H. Karr, etc., containing 1 1-4 acres and 1 1-2 poles beginning at a stone at the northwest corner of the John H. Gray lot, thence north 25 1-2 poles to a stone; thence south 89 1-2 degrees east 7 9-10 poles to a stone; thence north 25 1-2 poles to a stone in the Road; thence north-east of Gray's lot and with same and road north 59 1-2 degrees west 7 9-10 poles to the beginning containing 1 1-4 acre and 1 1-2 poles more or less. This is the place where Leon Lewis lives.

TERMS: Said land will be sold on a credit of six months time, the purchasers being required to execute bond payable to the Commissioner, bearing six per cent interest from date of sale until paid with approved security with lien retained on the land sold until all the purchase money is paid.

H. C. Rice, M. C. M. C. C.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE

Sam Moran's Heirs, Plaintiffs

vs.

Sam Moran's Heirs, Defendants

Under and by virtue of a judgment and order of sale rendered at the May Term of the Madison Circuit Court, in the above styled action, the undersigned Master Commissioner of said Court will, on Saturday, May 31, 1913 at 2 o'clock p. m. on the premises in Berea, Ky., sell to the highest and best bidder at public auction a small tract of land near Berea, Ky., lying west of Berea on the Walnut Meadow Pike and adjoining the lot of Jane Moran and Ann Moran on the east, Ellipse Street on the south and west, and the Walnut Meadow Pike

(Continued on Last Page)

You'd Be Willing to Give \$1000.00

If your family could be under a safe roof during one thunder-storm.

Let us cover your dwelling with our Genuine Double-twist, Solid, Cross lock Metal Roofing.— Let us Gutter your buildings. Let us put up Conductors scientifically— your property will be protected against Storm, Rain, Snow, Fire, Lightning for the next 50 years.

Insist that the house in which your children go to church and school be protected with one of our weather proof combinations.

BEREA SCHOOL OF ROOFING
New Campus, Berea, Ky.

Phone, Office 7—Home 181. On Saturday Afternoon in Office.

If you aim to cover your building with Wood, Slate, Paper or Metal, let us talk it over. It won't cost you one cent, and may save you dollars.

Write to Prof. Lengfeller now, or see him.

The True Value of a Paint

is in its Durability

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His Rise to Power

BY HENRY RUSSELL MILLER



Read of This Stirring Battle Against Civic Evils That Are, and For the Honor and Justice That Should Everywhere Prevail

SYNOPSIS

Senator Murchell, leader of the state machine, and Sheehan, local boss of New Chelsea, offer the nomination for district attorney to John Dunmeade. Dunmeade is independent in his political ideas.

Dunmeade will accept the nomination. His father, a partisan judge, congratulates him. His Aunt Roberta urges John to call on Katherine Hampden, daughter of a capitalist.

Katherine Hampden is a worshiper of success. She and John are friends. Jeremy Applegate, a political dependent, campaigns for John and the state ticket.

In New Chelsea lives Warren Blake, a model young bank cashier, connected with Hampden in "high finance." They try without success for John's aid.

The rottenness of politics in his state and party as revealed in his campaign disgusts John. He calls upon Katherine.

Katherine's peril in a runaway reveals to her and John their unspoken love. John publicly "turns down" the machine of his party.

John will not compromise with his conscience even for the sake of winning Katherine, and the two part.

The course of his son is disapproved by Judge Dunmeade. John is elected and goes Sheehan on trial for political corruption.

Sheehan is convicted and flees. John meets Haig, a novelist, who is introduced to him by Warren Blake.

Haig and John visit the Hampdens. Blake proposes to Katherine and is rejected. He praises John to her. Murchell has a visitor.

The visitor is Sackett, head of the Atlantic railroad, trying to keep the Michigan out of the Steel City. He wants Murchell to retire. The latter cannot induce John to stop his attacks on the machine. John and Katherine meet.

She still thinks John a follower of impossible ideals. He loses in his fight for cleanliness in state politics and falls ill. Murchell offers financial aid to the Dunmeades.

John recovers and continues his fight, aided by Haig. In the Steel City he meets Katherine, who is courted by Gregg, a financially successful man.

That winter Senator Murchell varied his program by appending the congressional recess at his legal residence.

And one Sunday morning he came face to face with the judge and Miss Roberta in the vestibule of the Presbyterian church. It was the first meeting in more than two years.

"The doctor tells me John ought to go south and wait. If it's on account of money matters," the senator looked carefully out into the street. "I'll be glad to help out."

"No, sir," the judge put in stiffly. "If John needs money it is my right to provide it." It had not occurred to him before to exercise the right.

"But," said the senator. "I know

how you're fixed, Hugh. You can't afford it. I can."

"We Dunmeades, Senator Murchell, don't accept charity from our political enemies."

"Our political enemies! Have you turned reformer, judge?" Murchell inquired innocently. "I thought you didn't believe in agitation."

"At least my son is an honorable gentleman," the judge retorted. "He doesn't go about deceiving his friends with promises he has no intention of keeping." Here the judge certainly scored.

"John," declared the judge later to Roberta with ill concealed pride, "doesn't need charity from me or any one else. Only justice. He's an honest but misguided man."

Others than Senator Murchell overstepped a custom to spend the Yuletide in New Chelsea. To John, by way of Haig and Miss Roberta, came rumors of a very gay house party on the ridge that had been led by some strange whim to experience the novelty of a

country Christmas. One day Miss Roberta brought to him an armful of roses sent by Katherine.

"I went to call," she explained, "on Katherine Hampden. They were asking about you and somebody suggested sending flowers. So that little Miss Haines went over the house and got together all they had. Katherine helped her," she added. "She suggested it."

"That was very good of her," John said. "John, she isn't engaged yet. Why?"

"Is that a conundrum? Probably, I should say, because she hasn't found any one with the required combination of talents and possessions. Or it may be she has found him and he let us not be too ungallant—doesn't know it."

"John, it isn't too late for you," she said. "It isn't too—why, my gracious! Aunt Roberta, she likes nice, sleek, prosperous gentlemen. Honestly now, you could never fit that description to me, could you?" He laughed very heartily.

She looked at him keenly, rose to her feet and went downstairs to procure a vase for the flowers. When she returned, he was staring oddly at them. What she read in his expression was not at all a mirage.

"Suppose," he said abruptly, "you take the flowers downstairs. They're the odor is a little too heavy."

"I thought," she said quietly, "your laugh was overdone. John, how much had your politics to do with it?"

"A little," she thinks I am a fool. I've found," he added, "that that opinion isn't peculiar to her."

"John," she pleaded wistfully, "why won't you quit? You've done enough."

"Down in your heart, do you want me to quit, Aunt Roberta?"

"Politics has been the ruin of our family. We Dunmeades are all fools!"

"We Dunmeades? You know you never did a foolish thing in your life, Aunt Roberta," he smiled.

"Yes, I did," she answered grimly. "I—I like your kind of foolishness."

"Aunt Roberta," he said, with a flash of the boyishness he had almost lost, "you're the worst humbug in Christendom. You think you're crabbed and cranky and practical, when really you're just a generous, great hearted, romantic old dear. You think you're missed something big and wonderful and you're afraid I'm missing it, too. Maybe you have. Maybe I am. But there are more ways than one of finding romance and happiness. I am not an unhappy man."

"Aunt Roberta," he said, "you're the worst fraud in Christendom."

"Are you telling the truth?" she asked quietly.

The flash of boyishness subsided. "I think I am," he answered gravely.

But afterward, when she had gone, he carefully gathered up the fallen petals and tossed them into the fire. He watched them quickly shrivel and disappear.

CHAPTER XIII.

The Forerunner.

HE went south. The doctor had prescribed three months' rest. John was back in New Chelsea in one, preparing with dogged energy to begin a new campaign against the state machine.

The campaign that followed was but a weary repetition of other years, with out the stimulus of hope. The apathy of enthusiasm past, the people had sunk back into habitual lack of interest. The only notable political feature of that year was the quiet content within the organization between the old boss and the new, a struggle in which Murchell was forced to yield.

When a man sees the best years of his life slipping away with no accomplishment, when he has suffered not only denunciation and misrepresentation, which are not easy to bear, but also treachery and ridicule, which are harder, and misunderstanding and indifference from the people he is trying to serve, which are hardest of all, he cannot be greatly blamed for wanting sometimes to "chuck the game," as Haig put it to John one evening in early winter. The toning friendship between them, grown deeper as the years passed, had been worth more to John than he quite realized.

"Why don't you chuck the game? You're further back than you were four years ago. The novelty's worn off; the dear pee-pull's tired of hearing you, and they believe that somehow you're worse than an anarchist. And you're even going to be kicked out of office here next spring. Do you know that? You're breaking down your health. You're doing the work of three men and a small boy—for nothing. This county is growing. There's going to be plenty of law business. And you could be the biggest lawyer around here. You are that now in point of ability, though the Lord knows where you find time to study your cases. Why don't you chuck it? Serving the people is the most worthless, thankless job in the world."

"You besotted cynic!" John laughed. "What if we don't get any farther forward? We can't let 'em have the state by default, can we? And it isn't altogether thankless. Once in a while I run into men like Cranshaw or Craven or Sykes. When I see how they depend on me, I—I have to stick it out. It isn't necessarily worthless, either. I've generally found that if you hold on to the breaking point and then hold on a little longer, things get easier all of a sudden."

"Sunday school aphorisms. What's to be the next slaughter of the innocents?"

"We elect a governor next year," "And where'll you find a candidate?"

"Well," said John cheerfully, "I could run myself, you know."

"And offer 'em more bread pills, eh?" Haig was trying to decide whether he was a Socialist or not, hence was critical of all remedies and theories.

"I suppose you are thinking of your brotherhood as a substitute?" "Not my brotherhood!" Haig snorted. "I wouldn't have the dots you call the people as my brothers. They're interesting to me only as a study in anatomy. What can you expect of a people whose very ideal is concentrated selfishness?"

"But the people don't understand—that's all."

"Not understand! You can say that! Do you suppose there's an intelligent man in the state who doesn't know that you have as much brains and capacity for government, and far more character, than either Murchell or Sherrod or any of their tribe? Yet they turn you down for them every time. Why? Because the Murchells and the Sherrods represent the people. You don't. Ninety-nine out of a hundred men, all over the nation, have a pretty clear notion of what's going on in politics and government, and they have a rudimentary social instinct that tells them it is wrong. Sometimes that instinct gets them interested in a reform, but the interest lasts only for about one campaign. Just as you have found it. We don't really care. We don't want things changed."

"But—"

"Here, I have the floor. Things are rotten—yes! There's a stink in every plane of our national life. You think you have a purpose in life to clean up this state. Well, then play the game as you find it, make of yourself a despot. And when you have your power, use it to win compromises from the other strong ones, and to give the people just as much as they are able to use and enjoy. Among a selfish people only a supreme, practical egoist can lead."

Haig sat back, relighting his pipe. "Gosh!" he grinned. "Reminds me of my college debating society. But I mean it," he added earnestly.

John smiled faintly. He leaned forward and caught up the poker, absently jabbing the coals in the stove. He was thinking of another time when, out of her ignorance, a young woman had stung him, far less cleverly, upon the same theory. He said:

"One must build from the bottom upward. The nation can be saved from its sins neither by strong individuals nor by mechanical systems. Only by the aroused moral sense of the people, a realization and acceptance of political responsibility, and a man can't very successfully preach political morality unless he practices it. He has to serve in the way for which he's best fitted. I don't think I'm cut out for a boss, Haig."

Haig growled again. "Service—who wants your service? What you need is some woman to come along and marry you out of hand and teach you common sense. Why didn't you marry Katherine Hampden when you had the chance?"

"I never really had the chance," John replied calmly.

"Oh, go to the devil!" And with characteristic abruptness Haig rose and walked out of the office.

A minute later he reappeared to demand, "Do you still want to?"

"Want to what?" said John so blankly that Haig again recommended the devil as his ultimate destination and withdrew.

Out in the street he stopped long enough to look back through the window. John was still absently jabbing the coals. Haig shook his head and passed on, muttering to the snowy night:

"I have seen a miracle—a man who has tested, yet believes in the people and who has loved the same woman through five years. I wonder how long his courage will hold out?"

John drew up to the desk and began a letter. It did not progress rapidly. He had gone as far as "Replying to your favor of the 20th inst." when it fell unnoticed from his fingers. He returned to his contemplation of the fire.

He was thinking of Katherine Hampden. He had been thinking of her a great deal lately, after a long period in which he had kept the remembrance of her in the secret, rarely opened chamber of his innermost consciousness.

It had been the easier to bury, if not completely to forget, the past, because Katherine's life and his had not often crossed. The incident of the flowers had been told. One day, a week before the conversation just narrated, they had accidentally met.

He was in the Steel City to deliver his lecture on "Civic Responsibility" before one of the reform bodies that discussed, but did nothing to alleviate the city's ills. For early luncheon he went into a restaurant where elaborate trappings and service enabled the patron to ignore the moderately well cooked food and immoderately high prices.

As he was passing through the foyer he came face to face with Katherine Hampden and another lady, whose attire proclaimed her one of fashion's elect. There was a moment's hesitation, and then impulsively Katherine held out her hand. Mutual inquiries concerning each other's health followed, were satisfactorily answered, and Katherine introduced him to her companion, Mrs. Deland distantly, as from a great height, down upon the rather contrived looking man who carried the queer, black slouch hat.

"This is the Mr. Dunmeade," Katherine explained.

"Oh, indeed?" was the murmured answer, accompanied by a vacuous smile. Mrs. Deland, it was clear, had never heard of the Mr. Dunmeade. Just then another group entered the foyer and with scant ceremony she escaped to join them. Katherine said:

"There isn't any reason why we shouldn't have a nice, chummy little chat, is there? I am waiting for Mr. Gregg, who is always late. Shall we all down somewhere?"

He assented, and they ensconced themselves on a luxurious davenport with which the foyer was equipped.

"He is still faithful, you see," she laughed. Obviously she referred to Gregg. "They are preparing to lay me on the shelf. I am almost twenty-nine, you may remember. And they are beginning to put me on boards and committees and things already! I am suspected in some quarters that I ronge."

He smiled his skepticism.

"No, I don't, though no doubt I'll come to it in time. About yourself. You have had some very interesting experiences, haven't you? I keep tab on you through the newspapers. I heard a man pay you a very nice compliment. Ought I to tell you, I wonder? Or do you receive so many that one more wouldn't interest?"

"It is when we get faw that a compliment is dangerous. I'm not sure, but I'll risk it," he said lightly.

"He said, 'A man can't keep on preaching decency as earnestly and bravely as Dunmeade does unless he's a pretty decent sort of chap himself.' I don't mind telling you it was Mr. Gregg who said that." She did not add that Gregg had qualified his compliment with, "Of course he's a crank."

"That was kind of Gregg," "He often speaks of you. He admires you and is very much interested in your career. We may call it that, mayn't we?"

"If you can't think of a better word," He wished it were not necessary to bring Gregg's name so often into the conversation.

They talked for a few minutes longer on uninteresting, impersonal subjects until they saw Gregg appear at the entrance. But Mrs. Deland effusively welcomed him, and there was an awkward pause which John did not know how to bridge.

Katherine said, on an impulse, the wisdom of which may be regarded as doubtful: "About what you said of your career. I don't like to hear you speak so—so lightly of it. I think you have been very brave and splendid. Not many men would have held out as you have."

He was taken off his guard. "I did not expect you to think so."

"My—my notions of values and things

have changed a good deal, I find. And, I—may I go on?" She looked at Gregg. He was still in Mrs. Deland's clutches. "I was a very selfish, thoughtless girl then. I deliberately—no, carelessly, which is worse—jeopardized my happiness in the search for my own. I have been heartily ashamed of it. I—I hope it did not mean serious unhappiness to you."

He looked at her steadily. "I have not been unhappy." Then he rose to greet Gregg, who had extricated himself.

The latter was very cordial. "Any time you're in town call me up and we'll lunch at the club. Any time, remember?"

But he did not miss Katherine's tone as she said to John, "Good-by—and I am very glad of what you have just told me."

Later, when they were at their table, Gregg said to Katherine, "I have a notion Dunmeade is the reason you have kept me waiting so long."

Under his gaze the tinge of color in her cheeks deepened. She made no reply.

"Does it ever occur to you," he asked, carefully setting down the glass, "that I might get tired of waiting?"

"Does it ever occur to you," she answered, "that I shouldn't care very much?"

But of this John could know nothing.

The ceremony of exchanging invitations was not an elaborate court function. Fifty odd gentlemen, representing each his probability, met in a hotel parlor and elected Mark Sherrod to succeed William Murchell as chairman of the state executive committee. As the latter retired from the chair which, symbol of his undisputed sway, he had occupied for twenty years and his enemy took his place there was nothing to indicate that the seats of dominion had been formally transferred.

The monarch was not present in person. Many of the committeemen were surprised at Murchell's presence. They had thought that he would stay away to escape the last humiliation of beholding the formal ratification of his accomplished defeat.

He had gone to the meeting in a carriage because the weather was rough and his physical condition was not good. But when he left he forgot the carriage and started to walk to the house that he called home. He walked aimlessly, head lowered as though he were pondering some deep problem. The defiant front that he had maintained before the committee had been a pose. He was feeling old—old.

His course took him past a house of state, where the monarch sat enthroned amid his court, directing the affairs of his kingdom. What Murchell saw was the office building of the Atlantic railroad. He entered an elevator and was rapidly hoisted to the proper story. A page of ebony skin took his card.

Murchell did not have to wait long. Soon he was before his former flog. The royal brow wrinkled. "Isn't this a little indiscreet—considering the present state of public sentiment?"

"What difference does it make—now? I've just come from the committee meeting."

"Yes?" Sackett understood. "Sherrod's elected, I suppose?"

"Yes. Thanks to your influence."

"I'm sorry," Sackett's regret was genuine. "But I have my duty."

"To your stockholders, of whom I am one. Yes, I know. I'm not complaining," Murchell interrupted mildly. "I came to tell you to keep an eye on the Michigan. I've kept them out of the Steel City for you so far. But they're coming in. They ought to get in, too. At any rate, they're getting ready to spend a million in the attempt. I don't believe Sherrod can keep them out. Keep an eye on him, Sackett."

"We're counting on you to help there."

Murchell shook his head. "I'm through."

"Look here! What's the use of your getting your back up over this business? You understand perfectly well that we must stand in with whoever's on top. You put Sherrod out and we'll back you as strong as ever. I wish," Sackett said persuasively, "you'd keep an oversight of the Michigan matter. I don't mind myself that Sherrod can keep them out."

"Little else thinking that, aren't you? He can't. Don't trust him to do it. Sherrod won't last, Sackett. He has no self control. He's too greedy. But I'm through. I don't want to put him out."

"We'll make it worth your while, if that's the trouble."

"You can't make it worth my while."

"You politicians," Sackett exclaimed angrily, "make me tired with your infernal bickerings and jealousies. I'd as soon be back in the old days!"

"No, you wouldn't," Murchell interrupted again dryly. "You wouldn't go back to those days for many times the millions it'll cost you to keep the Michigan out—if you keep it out. You know that—I know it. You railroaders have grown lax fast the last few years just because in every state of the Union there's been a man like me, willing to prostitute himself at your service."

Sackett looked a real astonishment—and suspicion.

"You needn't be afraid," Murchell grimly answered the suspicion. "It's too late for the leopard to change his spots. I'm not going to fight you. I'm going to quit."

(Continued next week.)

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HOME COURSE IN SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE

TENTH ARTICLE — CORN CULTIVATION.

By C. P. MARTLEY, Physiologist in
Charge of Corn Investigations,
United States Department
of Agriculture.

THE methods of corn cultivation in general use in one section of the country differ greatly from those in another section. That certain kinds of cultivators or plows or methods of planting have been in use in Georgia or Iowa for many years does not prove that implements or methods found successful in other states might not be used there to advantage.

Full plowing cannot be recommended for all soils and localities, but should be more generally practiced than at present. If a cover crop or sod is turned under in the autumn decomposition will increase the amount of plant food available for the crop next summer. This is true to some extent even though sod is not turned under, inasmuch as the simple loosening of the soil admits atmospheric oxygen and increases chemical action upon vegetable and mineral matter. Fall and winter plowing is one of the best methods of combating insect pests. Because the surface of ground plowed in the fall is drier at planting time in the spring than that of ground not so treated, it does not necessarily follow that there is less moisture in fall plowed ground. The fall plowing has enabled the rainfall better to penetrate the subsoil, thus relieving the surface of its excess of moisture. In the spring fall plowed fields usually contain much more moisture, but at the same time have a drier surface than fields which remain unplowed until spring. In sections where there is much rain during the winter it is better not to harrow the fall plowed land in the autumn.



IOWA CORN.

This is especially true of fine clay soils that run together and pack readily. Deep spring plowing and spring subsoiling are likely to result in diminished crops, especially if done after the spring rains.

For a deep, rich soil deep plowing is best, provided it is done in the fall or does not render the soil too loose and dry. For thin clay soils subsoiling is better than very deep plowing. The plowing should not be at the same depth from year to year. A little subsoil turned to the surface occasionally allows the elements to act upon it, liberating plant food, and as it becomes mingled with surface soil and vegetable growth the soil depth will be increased. It is well to plow a little deeper each year for several successive seasons and then for one season give a plowing at about half the depth of the deepest plowing. The plow should be so adjusted that it will turn all the soil and leave the surface smooth. In every instance spring plowed land should be pulverized the same day it is plowed.

Corn planted early most often gives the best yield. Corn should, of course, not be planted in cold or wet ground, but by good drainage, fall plowing, etc., every farmer should strive to have his land in good condition to plant at the proper time.

Underground drainage will prove most profitable in the end in handling low, wet land, but as this is rather expensive it is sometimes desirable to use low, flat land for corn before it is possible to have it drained. Sometimes such fields are plowed in small strips or "lands" 4 to 6 feet wide, and a row of corn is planted on the ridge or back furrow of every "land." This places the plants above surface water and for this reason is satisfactory during wet weather, but the high situation of the stalks is a disadvantage during dry weather. In a method of planting giving general satisfaction for such fields the ground is back furrowed in lands eight feet wide, making thereby dead

furrows every eight feet. On each side and two feet from each dead furrow shallow rows are marked off, and in them the corn is planted.

The labor saved by the use of planters is so great that for profitable corn growing their use is indispensable. Every spring the planter should be thoroughly tested and adjusted.

The proper depth to plant must be governed by the quality and moisture of the soil. If it is a stiff, heavy clay, containing plenty of moisture at planting time, one inch is sufficiently deep, but if it is a light, open, dry soil three or four inches is a satisfactory depth.

Fortify against dry weather by planting the seed in a furrow, covering it slightly, and then gradually cultivating the furrow full of soil as the plants grow. This method of planting is especially well adapted to deep soils where dry weather is likely to prevail during the middle or latter part of the growing season. The latter fulfills the requirements of this method.

The lister is used for planting fields that have been thoroughly plowed and also for planting directly in last year's cornfield or stubble field without previous preparation. This latter practice, however, is not recommended for shallow or stiff clay soils.

Perhaps more corn is now planted by means of a check row than by any other device. Some successful growers of corn have found it profitable to use two row markers set the same width as their checkrows.

A proper number of stalks evenly distributed constitute the best stand for the production of ear corn. If planted thicker than this the weight of stover increases and the production of good ears decreases. If planted thinner the weight of stover, as well as of ears, decreases. Small growing varieties should be planted thicker than varieties producing tall stalks. The distance for planting in a particular soil should be decided upon and the planter adjusted to plant accurately and regularly. Spots missed by the planter, as well as those depleted by crows, insects, etc., greatly decrease the yield per acre. The custom of planting many times thicker than the stand of stalks desired is not a good one. If the seed germinates poorly it should not be planted, for, although a stand may be obtained by very thick planting, the stalks will not be thrifty, and a reduced yield will result from using the poor seed. If the seed shows a germination of 97 per cent or more in a thorough germination test and it is then properly planted the stand will be almost perfect unless very adverse weather comes, in which case all the plants will be so injured that the planting of the entire field again will be preferable to replanting the missing hills and will be more easily accomplished. If a field has been drilled in but one direction and for any reason a poor stand is obtained it can be replanted with a checkrow set to drop one kernel at a time and operated without the tripping chain. The checkrower is driven at right angles to the rows of the first planting and is operated so as to plant just as it crosses each row. For this purpose two men will be required, one to drive and one to trip the checkrower as it crosses the corn rows.

The most successful corn growers realize the importance of thorough early cultivation, thus preventing any check in the growth of the plants because of weeds or crusted soil. Thrifty corn plants are thick, strong and of dark green color.

Horse weedeaters and barrows should be used when needed to break a surface crust, check insect depredations or kill young weeds that start before the corn is up or large enough to be worked with other implements. During the first cultivation, or while the plants are very small, narrow shovels that throw the soil but very little should be used, and fenders are usually found desirable to prevent the covering of the plants.

Many comparative experiments of deep and shallow cultivation have been made, and, on the whole, the results are in favor of shallow cultivation. If excessive rains have packed the soil and kept it water soaked deep cultivation will help to dry and aerate the soil. Breaking the roots of the plants must be avoided so far as possible. After the plants have reached a height of two or three feet the soil even in the middle of the rows should not be cultivated deeper than four inches, and usually a shallower cultivation will prove better. For retaining soil moisture a loose soil mulch two or three inches in thickness is advisable.

Corn should be cultivated often enough to keep down weeds and to maintain constantly a loose soil mulch till the corn has attained its growth. To this end a greater number of cultivations will be necessary when rains at intervals of about a week cause the surface soil to run together and crust. This crust must be broken and the soil mulch restored or evaporation will soon rob the soil of its moisture.

It is a mistake to think that the longer the drought the more frequent should be the cultivations. After a fine mulch of about three inches in depth has been produced its frequent stirring is not necessary, except in so far as it is required to keep weeds from starting. Many crops are cut short by stopping the cultivation, because the corn is too tall for use of a double cultivator without breaking down the stalks. If the condition of the soil demands it shallow cultivation should continue, even though the corn is tasseling.

It is sometimes profitable to remove weeds by the costly process of hand hoeing and even at as late a date as the silking time of the corn. With a good riding or walking double cultivator one man can cultivate as many acres as two men with a one horse cultivator.

INTENSIVE FARMING

Conducted by FRANK S. MONTGOMERY, M.S.,
Instructor in Animal Husbandry, and Special Investigator.

Persuading "The Old Man"

In the current issue of Farm and Fireside appears an account of how the inhabitants of Dekalb County, Illinois, have "chipped in" and hired an expert to go about among the farmers and show them how they can increase the efficiency of their farming. Following is an extract:

"On one farm we visited a young fellow asked for aid. The farm belonged to his father, who wasn't very enthusiastic about the agricultural expert. 'I wanted father to go over the place with us, but he thinks it would be a waste of time' the young man said. 'Call him and tell him we are about to start and wish to ask him some questions about the place,' the county adviser replied. Soon along came the father just as the expert was pulling out a sample of soil. 'Going to dig a well or are you looking for gold?' inquired the old man.

"I expect there is more gold in this farm than in some of the Klondike mines if we can only find how to get it out," answered the expert.

"On reaching the higher portion of the field and making a litmus-paper test of the soil, the expert shook his head. 'See that clover?' He pointed to the sickly-looking, shriveled clover

at his feet. 'You'll have to give that clover some help if you want it to make a hay-crop next year. Clover can't stand that.'

"You have done work enough here for an eighty-bushel crop of corn," the soil expert said, 'but I doubt if you will realize forty bushels to the acre. Let's see what the trouble is,' he went on as he pulled up a stalk of corn. The root system was half eaten off. A little probing brought the offender to light—a white worm about a quarter of an inch long. 'That's a corn-root worm' said the expert. 'You can't escape him where you are raising corn and corn year after year. Such a stalk can never produce a pound ear of corn.'

"I've been farming for forty years and that is the first time I ever saw any of those things," said the father. 'I've often wondered what made the corn look like that, too.'

"Later on in the afternoon, as the expert was cranking his automobile preparatory to leaving the farm, the boy came to him and said, 'I believe you have converted Father. He just told me to find out where we could get some limestone and rock phosphate and how much it would cost.'

Rocks follow next in order. Rhode Island Reds, Light Brahmas, Buff Wyandottes, Buff Plymouth Rocks, Brown Leghorns and Black Minorcas are the other breeds in use. Leghorns, Minorcas and Rhode Island Reds are used on the egg farms. Light Brahmas and Plymouth Rocks on the roaster and capon plants, while the broiler and combination plants use Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes or Rhode Island Reds.

Cause of Gapes.

Gapes are caused by a worm-like parasite that becomes attached to the lining of the windpipe. Wet and filthy grounds are a prolific cause. Isolate the infected birds and spade up the yard with slacked lime once a week. Remove the parasites from the windpipe with a feather dipped in turpentine. Put a little turpentine or camphor in the drinking water.

Limit on Eggs.

One good mother hen can brood twenty chicks and even more with ease, while she cannot successfully cover more than thirteen. Thus it is well to set two hens at the same time and give one the chicks from the two hatchlings. The other hen can thus cover thirteen eggs again and raise her own little family when these are hatched.

Grit in the Ration.

A hen cannot digest her food properly without plenty of grit in her digestive apparatus. Keep a good supply of it always on where she can have free access to it, for, no grit, no digestion; no digestion, no eggs; no eggs, no dividends from the direction of the henhouse.

POULTRY FACTS



WYANDOTTE IN FAVOR

Excels in Ability to Be Pushed for Rapid Growth.

Breed Ranks About With Plymouth Rocks as Layers, but is More Active and Has Less Tendency to Overfatness.

(By R. G. WEATHERSTONE.)

The Wyandotte is smaller than the Plymouth Rock, but an equally rapid grower. It is generally claimed that the White Wyandotte will stand pushing for rapid growth the best of any breed.

As layers the Wyandottes seem to rank about with the Plymouth Rocks, but being somewhat more active and



Excellent Farm Type.

having less tendency to overfatness they should be credited with a slight advantage.

The Rhode Island Red breed constitutes the latest addition to the list of popular American breeds of chickens. This variety differs from the majority of breeds in claiming for themselves an origin based solely on practical considerations.

They are partly of Asiatic blood, but in their selection, which extends over a period of fifty years, attention has been paid to rapid growth and egg production, so that the breed today more nearly resembles the Leghorns than does either the Plymouth Rock or Wyandotte.

One fundamental difference still exists that shows the Asiatic origin of the red chicken, they being persistent sitters.

The Rhode Island Reds do not reproduce themselves with certainty as to shade of color or style of comb, but in practical points they may be considered a distinct and well-established breed.

In the eastern part of the United States are many farms keeping from one to several thousand hens and devoted exclusively to the production of poultry and eggs for the market.

The use of any breed on such farms should be good witness of its utility. The tabulation of the breeds used on such plants as are shown to the writer gives the following results: White Wyandottes occupy first place, being used on about twice as many plants as any other one breed. Single-comb White Leghorns, Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Plymouth

The "General's" Picnic

GOIN' into town, Mir'am?" "Not today, gin'ral. Was there anything special?" "No; only I thought if you was goin' to the postoffice—but 'tain't no matter."

"Not today, gin'ral; some other time."

She did not turn to look at him, but she seemed to see him just the same—his white hair blowing under his battered, wide rimmed hat, his bent figure shabbily dressed in a faded suit of blue.

"I wish he'd get his letter and his pension, poor old gin'ral!" she murmured. "The general" was only a nickname, and most of the people at the poor farm said he was "cracked in the head" and that the things he talked about were "only his notions."

The general was not looking for a letter that evening. For once he had



SHABBLIY DRESSED IN A FADED SUIT OF BLUE.

forgotten the postoffice in the unwonted pleasure of a newspaper to read.

"Just think, Mir'am, they've been havin' an old soldiers' picnic over to Jacksonville! There was an excursion in the cars to a place where they had a big dinner, and there was military bands and speeches—all about the battles they'd been in."

The loud clanging of a bell at the house announced that the evening meal was ready, and the light suddenly faded from the old man's face as he walked away. The dimming of his eyes, the droop of his shoulders, as he turned from her touched Mir'am, and there flashed into her brain a thought so startling that she seized the first leisure minute to consider it. What if they should have an old soldier's picnic of their own—she and the general?

Oh, it was a wonderful plan! Mir'am could scarcely sleep for thinking of it, and by morning she was ready to communicate it to her old friend.

It is doubtful if any European tour, "personally conducted" or otherwise, ever gave such satisfaction as did this little trip. They tried singing "Hail Columbia" and "John Brown" and derived a great deal of satisfaction, if not much melody, from the attempt. The little girl from a nearby farmhouse ran down and brought them some lemonade, and altogether it was a day crowded with pleasure.

But it was just at the close of the day that disaster came. They had lingered as long as they dared, and then when they started back to the station the feverish hurry of inexperienced travelers seized them.

A carriage with a party of gentlemen turned down a crossroad just as they approached the station, but the general, intent only on the train that was drawing up to the platform, saw nothing else and pushed forward. There was a warning cry, a shout to the horses, a groan.

"Oh, he's killed, he's killed, and now I can't never take him back!" sobbed Mir'am.

But the general was not dead. One of the gentlemen, a physician, speedily assured himself of that.

"I do not believe he is dangerously hurt," he said after a swift examination, "but there is a fractured bone in the leg, and with that and the wound in his head he ought not to be moved if he can be cared for near by. Where does he live?"

All eyes turned upon Mir'am, and the simple story of where they belonged and how they had won their day's pleasure was told between pitiful catchings of her breath as she tried to restrain her tears.

The station keeper suggested that the people at the farm near the grove had a comfortable house and had plenty of room and might be willing to care for the invalid until he should be able to travel.

"We will see that they are well paid for it," said the leader of the party, who instructed the volunteer messenger, and word was soon sent that the mistress of the house was willing if Mir'am would stay to assist her.

So the general was gently removed to a pretty, roomy chamber, his wounds dressed, and he began to mend from the first day.

The doctor made regular visits, and the gentleman whom the others addressed as "governor" came occasionally and meanwhile used that intangible but powerful thing called influence to set certain forces at work in Washington. The long delayed papers were speedily found and attended to, and one day, when the general had nearly recovered, the governor brought out a long envelope.

"Here's your pension, my friend—\$12 a month while you live and the neat little sum of \$1,100 for arrears."

"Seven hundred dollars in a lump, Mir'am, and \$12 every month as long as I live!" murmured the general. "I'll never go back to the poor farm, an' if I can find some place to live, kinder like this—"

"You can stay right on in these rooms that you like so well," said the farmer's wife, kind hearted, but wily also—"that is, if your daughter will live here, too, and help with the work. She can earn her own keep, and I'll pay her fair wages besides."

Mir'am had been called his daughter many times during his illness, but now that he might possibly have something to bequeath her the word caught the old man's fancy, and by the aid of his friend, the governor, Mir'am was legally adopted. — Ruth Cady in Forward.

¶ The classified page constitutes a clearing house of "White Elephants."

¶ Most people have a white elephant—a discarded article which either has served its purpose or for other reasons is not earning its room.

¶ Every white elephant of yours has a cash value to some one.

¶ A want ad will find a buyer for a few cents.

ONE DROP

of BOURBON POULTRY CURE
down a chick's throat cures gapes. A few drops in the drinking water cures and prevents cholera, diarrhoea and other chick diseases. One 50c bottle makes 18 gallons of medicine. At all drug stores. Sample and booklet on "Diseases of Poultry" sent FREE. Bourbon Remedy Co., Lexington, Ky.

Studebaker

"When I invest in a wagon I buy a Studebaker, then it's a safe investment"

Of course it is! Studebaker wagons are built on honor, with sixty years of wagon-building experience—and with every wagon goes a Studebaker guarantee.

You can't afford to have a dealer sell you some other wagon represented to be "just as good."

If you want a wagon that will last, run easily and stand up to its work, there is only one wagon to buy—and that's a Studebaker.

Don't trade ten extra years of service for a few dollars difference in price.

Studebaker wagons are made to fit every requirement of business or pleasure, in city, town or country.

Farm Wagons
Surreys
Ferry Carriages

Business Wagons
Buggies
Dump Carts

Trucks
Roadsters
Horseless

Each the best of its kind.

See our Dealer or write us.

STUDEBAKER South Bend, Ind.

NEW YORK CHICAGO DALLAS KANSAS CITY DENVER
MINNEAPOLIS SALT LAKE CITY SAN FRANCISCO PORTLAND, ORE.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

For Representative

We are authorized to announce J. G. Wood of Jackson County as a candidate for Representative of the 71st Legislative District, comprising the Counties of Clay, Jackson and Owsley, subject to the action of the Republican Primary, Aug. 2nd, 1913.

For Representative

We are authorized to announce W. R. Reynolds of Jackson County as a candidate for Representative from the Counties of Jackson, Owsley and Clay before the Republican voters at the August Primary 1913. Your votes are respectfully solicited. (ad)

For Representative

We are authorized to announce the candidacy of H. Clay Baldwin of Batha, Jackson County, Ky., for Representative of the 71st Legislative District, composed of Clay, Jackson and Owsley Counties, subject to the action of all voters at the Republican Primary to be held Aug. 2nd, 1913.

For Superintendent of Schools of Jackson County

I am a candidate for Superintendent of Schools of Jackson County, subject to the action of the Republican voters at the State Primary, Aug. 2nd, 1913. Your support is earnestly solicited and will be duly appreciated.

Respectfully,
H. F. Minter.

For Superintendent of Schools of Jackson County

I hereby announce my candidacy for re-election to the office of County Superintendent of Jackson County, and earnestly ask the voters and all good people interested in the cause of education in the county to give me their support.

Neither my individual interest nor the individual interest of any other candidate should be considered by any voter in deciding whom he will support. The question should be, "Who can and will do most for the cause of education in our county?"

I am glad that almost every voter is personally acquainted with me. He knows me educationally, morally, and socially. He knows whether I have ever said I would do a thing and failed to do it. He knows whether I have done my utmost for the schools and the people of my county. He knows the conditions of the schools, when I was elected and their present condition, and he knows of the efforts put forth by me, working both day and night, in an endeavor to make the conditions better. So if the people of the county believe from all the facts and circumstances that the interest of Jackson County schools would be best promoted by re-electing me, I shall be very thankful.

Yours for better education and more of it in Jackson County.

J. J. Davis.

For Sheriff of Owsley County

I am a candidate for the office of sheriff of Owsley County, subject to the action of the Republican Primary, Aug. 1913. I hope to meet every voter and if I fail in getting to see you I earnestly appeal to you all for your influence and support in the coming primary.

Respectfully,
John W. Froet.

Clear Creek, Ky.

JACKSON COUNTY

McKEE

McKee, May 26.—People are working over their corn in this neighborhood.

Miss Charlotte Messler has gone to New Jersey on a visit.

Frank Hays was in Welchburg, Saturday and Sunday.

R. M. Hershaw is having a new walk built in front of his property.

The Misses Louise and Anna Warnshuis have gone to their home in Holland, Mich. They will not teach in the Academy next year.

Charley Lalhart was visiting on Rock Lick, Saturday and Sunday.

L. C. Little, J. J. Davis and G. P. Bennett went to Mt. Gilead, Sunday.

E. B. Flanery of Maulden was in town, Friday, on business.

The old county jail was sold to Shell Bowles last Monday for \$65.

Dr. G. C. Goodman, of Welchburg, was in town, Thursday, on business.

Mrs. Cynthia Flanery was visiting relatives here last Thursday.

D. G. Collier went to New Zion, Friday.

Several people from here are intending to go to the Commencement at Berea on June 4.

A large crowd from here went to a picnic at the Smith School house last Saturday.

HUGH, May 26.—Sunday School at this place is progressing nicely.—Mr. Martin Abrams is able to work again.—W. R. Henge and G. M. Henge went to Richmond, Monday.—The rattle of the sewing machine is heard most everywhere, fixing for the two great days of the season, Commencement and Decoration.—At the Memorial services, June 8th, there will be a basket dinner on the ground at the church and just after dinner everybody will assemble at the Kimberlain grave yard for the afternoon services. Meeting at the church house Sunday night.

KERRY KNOB

Kerry Knob, May 25.—Memorial services will be held at this place May 30th, and regular preaching services the Saturday and Sunday following.—We are glad to say our Sunday School has been greatly improving for the last month.—Miss Nola Clemmons returned home, Saturday, after a two weeks visit with friends on Hinch Lick.—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Powell had their house and most all their household goods burned recently. The fire was supposed to have caught from the cooking stove.—Several from this place attended the examination at McKee last week.—Everybody is planning to go to the Commencement, June 4th.

MAULDEN

Maulden, May 26.—The farmers are getting behind with their crops on account of wet weather.—Martin Cook is very sick at present.—Stephen Farmer has been at Nathanton recently doing some surveying for Allen Holcomb.—Allen Davidson had several visitors from Cow Creek, Saturday and Sunday.—Saturday and Sunday were the regular church days at Mt. Gullard, and there was a large crowd with five preachers, the Revs. Hacker, Davis, Ward, Cornett and Wilder.—The candidates are canvassing vigorously in this vicinity.

PRIVETT

Privett, May 24.—We are having a good rain at present which is very much needed.—Last Saturday and Sunday was regular church time at Oak Grove. Mary Tillery joined the church.—Andy and Walker Flanery from Greenhall took dinner with their uncle, L. J. Peters, last Sunday.—Anderson Peters of Island City visited with home folks, Sunday.—The candidates are all canvassing thru the County and getting ready for the primary, August 2nd.—Mrs. W. H. Metcalf is very sick with rheumatism.—Robert Akemon and Delbert York of Anville attended church at Oak Grove last Sunday.—The Rev. Sandlin and Metcalf will preach at Gray Hawk, Saturday and Sunday.—Lucy Peters who has been sick so long is slowly improving.—The Rev. Culton of Richmond will be here the 7th of June to hold services at Flat Lick. It is also Communion meeting.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

BOONE

Boone, May 26.—Mrs. Geo. Wren is on the sick list this week.—Mrs. Carol Martin is slowly recovering.—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Lambert were visiting on Clear Creek, Sunday.—Geo. Poynter visited home folks near Boone, Sunday.—E. C. Wren was in Boone, Sunday.—Wm. Todd died at the home of his father and mother near Conway, some days ago, and was laid to rest in the Fairview burying ground.—Mrs. Payne visited Mrs. J. Blair near Boone, Sunday.—H. Sigmon of Brimell Ridge attended meeting here, Sunday.—Mrs. B. H. Chasteen visited her daughter near Clear Creek, Saturday and Sunday.—Mat. Young was in Boone, Monday.—Mr. and Mrs. John King of Berea are visiting relatives near Boone at present.—Miss Nettie Oldham is visiting her aunt, Mrs. D. G. Martin, at present.

CLIMAX

Climax, May 25.—John Abrams was at White on business, Saturday.—Harris Moore's team was at Berea, Saturday, and returned to Climax with a large load of meal.—Hardin Mallicoat's boy and team, of Double Lick, passed thru, Saturday, enroute to Wildie for goods.—McKinley Rector and Ellis May Rector visited J. G. Rector, Saturday and Sunday.—Wilburn Gatliff was at Berea on business, last Wednesday.—Married at the home of the bride, on Thursday last, a young Mr. Rice to the daughter of Wilburn Gatliff. Happiness and success for the young couple is the wish of the writer.—Preaching at New Hope Church every third Saturday and Sunday in the month. All cordially invited.—Grant York killed a large ground hog last week, near his spring while going after water.—Hogs are still bringing from \$7.50 to \$10 per hundred at our place.—Cattle are still high and hard to get. Corn 75 cents per bu; meat 18 cents

THE REUNION A Memorial Day Incident

By James A. Baderion
Copyright 1913 By American Press Association



HELLO, there, comrade! Thought I'd come
To one more camp before
I'm mustered out and pitch my tent
Upon the other shore.

What was your regiment? Mine was
The Fifth Ohio. We
Fought with old Grant, you know, and marched
With Sherman to the sea.

What's that you say? You fought with Grant
And marched with Sherman too?
Yes, I'm Bill Jones of Company K,
But who the deuce are you?
Do I remember Mission Ridge?
I ought to; but, old scout,
My eyes must be a trifle dim—
I can't quite make you out.

You're who—Bob Henry? Not old Bob?
By hokey! But you are!
You derved old ornery sea cook! Say,
Bob Henry, put her thar!
Where have you been? I hain't seen you
Since back in sixty-six.
I thought you looked familiar, but
My old eyes play me tricks.

Well, this IS a reunion, Bob.
I lost all track of you.
I thought you must be dead. What's that?
You thought that I was too?
Well, we are lively dead ones, Bob.
They'd find that out, you bet.
If Uncle Sam should call on us.
We've some fights in us yet.

Come on; let's talk it over, Bob.
It kind of seems us two
Should have a heap of things to say
That are long overdue.
I think that it will take a week
To get my system free.
We'll fight again with Grant and march
With Sherman to the sea.

per pound; eggs 13 cents per dozen; chickens 20 cts; hens 19 cents per pound.

SEBASTIAN

Sebastian, May 24.—Died, May 22, the baby daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Cornett, after an illness of two weeks with measles. The bereaved parents have our sympathy.—Mrs. D. B. Gabbard's health is very poor at this writing.—Mrs. Arka Gabbard made a business trip to Longs Creek, Friday afternoon.—We are having lots of rain at present.

DISPUTANTA

Disputanta, May 23.—Mrs. Susie Ogg is very sick at this writing. Her son, William, was out to see her one day this week.—Mrs. Tea Pennington who has been sick is some better.—J. H. McQueen's children are sick. Dr. Robinson was called to see them last Saturday.—The meeting days at Clear Creek church have been changed from the first to the fourth Saturday and Sunday.—Our new spoke factory has started up again.—Most everybody is done planting corn around here.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE

Continued from First Page

on the north, containing about one acre.

At the same time and place I will sell another lot adjoining the above-described lot and adjoining Coleman Ogg on the east, Ellipse street on the southwest, the same Morans' lot on the west, and Walnut Meadow Pike on the north being 200 feet wide and 283 feet long.

TERMS: Said lots will be sold on a credit of six months time, the purchaser being required to execute sale bond bearing six per cent interest from date of sale until paid. Said bond being payable to the Commissioner, and a lien retained to secure the payment of the purchase money.

H. C. Rice, M. C. M. C. C.

UNITED STATES NEWS

Continued from page one

four men. One, Captain Hanna, sometime since married a Louisville girl and is well known in Kentucky. Another, Ray Dalton, is also a Kentuckian of Rockcastle County. His mother,

HOT BISCUIT,

hot cakes, made with
ROYAL Baking Powder
are delicious, health-
ful and easily made.

Mrs. Nancy Dalton, living at Conway.

HOW MORGAN ESCAPED

The vexed question of whether General Morgan, the Confederate General, escaped from the Ohio Penitentiary by tunneling under the walls from his cell or bribed the guards, will possibly be determined by the present warden who will excavate to find out whether there is any evidence of a tunnel from the Morgan cell.

FUGHIST KILLED

McCarthy, claiming to hold the white heavy weight championship, was killed in the ring at Alberta, Canada, Saturday, by a blow from Polky. He was struck over the heart and all attempts to revive him failed.

PIER COLLAPSES

A pier at Long Beach, Cal., estimated to have been occupied by ten thousand people, gave way, Saturday, under its burden of humanity, mostly women, resulting in the loss of thirty lives and the injuring of hundreds of others.

The crowd was taking part in the festivities of what is known as British Empire Day, and all those killed and injured were former subjects of Great Britain.

WEST VIRGINIA STRIKE

Conditions in the coal fields of West Virginia have been almost beyond description for more than a year, and the attention of Congress has at last been called to the situation, Senator Kern having offered a resolution calling for an investigation.

REMAINS IN THE COUNCIL

The Southern Presbyterian Assembly in session at Atlanta, decided after lengthy debate, by an overwhelming vote, to remain in the federal council of churches. The united assembly has closed its sessions, the work in general being declared to have tended largely toward organic union in the future.

SENTENCED TO SING SING

John Anbut, an attorney for Harry K. Thaw, was convicted last week of attempting to bribe the keeper of the asylum where Thaw is confined and was sentenced to Sing Sing to serve not less than two nor more than four years.

ROOSEVELT SUES FOR LIREL

Ex-Pres. Roosevelt is bringing suit against Geo. A. Newit, publisher of a weekly paper in Michigan, who is reported to have charged Mr. Roosevelt with having gotten drunk, not infrequently, but as a matter of common knowledge among his intimates. Damages to the amount of ten thousand dollars are asked.

IN OUR OWN STATE

Continued from First Page

break on June 2nd, flower day, the women who distribute the flowers being used as shields from the attack of the guards.

The ring leaders in the plot, Allan Hall of Pulaski County and Clarence Fryer of Garrard County, have been transferred to Jodyville. The escape was to have been made earlier, but the death of the warden and activity

of the guards prevented.

POST OFFICE PRIMARY

The Clark County Democratic Committee met at Winchester, Saturday, and unanimously decided to settle the post office matter in that city by a primary which is to be held, June 21st.

Congressman Crenshaw declared himself in accord with the action of the committee.

SEVERE STORM

A severe storm passed thru Woodford and Franklin Counties last Thursday, causing considerable damage to property and seriously injuring one person who was pelted by hail-stones.

CINCINNATI MARKETS

Corn—No. 2 white 62¢@62½¢, No. 3 white 61¢@61½¢, No. 4 white 58½¢@60¢, No. 2 yellow 59½¢@60½¢, No. 2 mixed 59½¢@61¢, No. 3 mixed 59½¢@61¢, No. 4 mixed 57½¢@58½¢, white ear 61¢@63¢, yellow ear 63¢@65¢, mixed ear 62¢@64¢, No. 3 yellow 58½¢@59¢, No. 4 yellow 57¢@58¢.

Oats—No. 1 timothy \$16.50, standard timothy \$15.50, No. 2 timothy \$14.50, No. 3 timothy \$11.50@12.50, No. 1 clover mixed \$13.50@14, No. 2 clover mixed \$11@12, No. 1 clover \$12@14, No. 2 clover \$8@10.

Wheat—No. 2 white 42½¢@43¢, standard white 41½¢@42¢, No. 3 white 41¢@41½¢, No. 4 white 39½¢@40½¢, No. 2 mixed 39½¢@40¢, No. 3 mixed 39¢@39½¢, No. 4 mixed 37½¢@38½¢.

Wheat—No. 2 red 11.05¢@11.08¢, No. 3 red 9.90¢@10.03¢, No. 4 red 7.50¢@9.00¢.

Eggs—Prize frills 19¢, frills 18¢, ordinary frills 16½¢, seconds 15½¢.

Poultry—Hens, heavy, over 4 lbs, 16¢; 4 lbs and under, 16¢; old roosters, 12¢; springers, 1 to 1½ lb, 28¢; 2 lbs and over, 18¢@20¢; ducks, 4 lbs and over, 12¢; white, under 4 lbs, 10¢; turkeys, 8 lbs and over, 14¢; 5 lb and under, 14¢.

Cattle—Shippers \$7.25@8, choice to extra \$8.10@8.25; butcher steers, extra \$8.85@9.15, good to choice \$7.25@7.85, common to fair \$5.75@7.15; heifers, extra \$8.10@8.25, good to choice \$7.50@8, common to fair \$5.25@7.35; cows, extra \$6.35@6.65, good to choice \$5.75@6.25, common to fair \$4.25@5.60; canners, \$3.25@4.80.

Bulls—Hokona \$6.75@7.75, extra \$7.85@8, fat bulls \$7.25@7.50.

Calves—Extra \$9.50, fair to good \$7.50@9.25, common and large \$5.50@6.50.

Hogs—Generally 5¢ lower. Selected heavy \$8.55@8.60, good to choice packers and butchers \$8.55@8.60, mixed packers \$8.45@8.55, atags \$4.50@6.75, common to choice heavy fat sows \$5.50@7.75, light shippers \$8.30@8.60, pigs (100 lbs and less) \$5¢@8.25.

Sheep—Extra \$5, good to choice \$4.60@4.90, common to fair \$3.60@4.50.

Lambs—Extra \$6.60@6.75, good to choice \$6.25@6.50, common to fair \$4.25@6.15, culls \$5¢@6, spring lambs dull, 15¢ to 25¢ lower, \$6¢@8.75, extra \$8.85.

GOWNS TORN FROM WOMEN.

London.—Victoria Park, in the West End, was the scene of rioting when trades unionists and Socialists attempted to hold a demonstration in support of votes for working women. Fifteen platforms had been erected, all being elaborately decorated with flags. The crowd stormed a truck, on which was Sylvia Pankhurst and other militant suffragettes, and dragged it outside the park. Mounted and foot police, by repeated charges, finally drove the crowd away.

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